In all moist countries a fortifying drink is imperatively needed to keep the system properly tuned against climatic influences. Irishmen find the one perfect drink for this purpose in Sharman Crawford's "Invalid Cross" Port—the full-bodied, generous wine of the sunny hills of the Alto Douro. "Invalid Cross" is guaranteed by the Shippers to be entirely free from any adulterant or admixtures whatever

"INVALID CROSS" PORT

BLANKETS.
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED, STOVED, PURIFIED, WOOL RAISED, AND RETURNED LIKE NEW.
PRESCOTTS' DYE WORKS,
11 RATHMINES TERRACE,
6 GRAFTON STREET, 20 REDMOND'S HILL,
72, 83, 84 TALBOT STREET.
Telephone—571 and 2606. Telegrams—"Dyer," Dublin.

The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1920. VOL. LXII. NO.—19,855.

SPECIAL EXTRA

RICK, BINDER, AND TRACTOR
COVERS
Get our Samples of Rick, Binder, Tractor Covers, etc. Order NOW to make sure of early delivery.
J. P. KEOGH & CO
6 George's Quay and 5 and 6 Exchequer Place.
Telegrams, "Tarpaulin." DUBLIN. Telephone 498.

THE "SEALE" WEATHERPROOF COAT AND OVERCOATS OF DISTINCTION ARE READY FOR SERVICE
E. & W. SEALE, Ltd., 97-99 GRAFTON STREET.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be prepaid), 3s. 6d.; 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

ELSITY—In proud and grief-laden memory of Austin J. Elsity, Captain, M.C., Welsh Regiment, killed in action, at Bourlon Wood, November 24th, 1917.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—November 19, 1920, at Gardenhill House, Castleconnell, Co. Limerick, the wife of J. E. Austin, a son.

BOASE—November 21, 1920, at 28 Begarth rd., Earl's Court, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Boase, R.A.M.C., of a son.

HENN—November 20, 1920, at Cairo, the wife of Rimbaud Henn, Egyptian Civil Service, of a son.

KOUBN—November 22, 1920, at a Nursing Home, 99 Manor st., Liscard, to Mr. and Mrs. Hoving Kough (nee Jennie Thorne), 17 Station rd., Liscard, Cheshire, a son.

ROMANES—November 19, 1920, at 22 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, to Captain and Mrs. F. J. Romanes, a daughter.

TAYLOR—November 19, 1920, at Ivanhoe Nursing Home, the wife of Captain A. T. W. Taylor, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE-GAFFNEY and BOULTON—November 20, 1920, at the Cathedral, Singapore, E. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, R.E., late R.G.A., P.W.D., Kuala Lumpur, eldest son of T. Burke-Gaffney, I.S.O., 23 Waterloo rd., to Phyllis Gwendoline, daughter of H. W. Boulton, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

GLACKAN and MORGAN—November 17, 1920, at Clapahind Parish Church, by the Rev. J. MacSaiggart, P.P., Herbert J. Glackan, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Glackan, South Circular rd., to Jessie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Phœnix Park, Chapelizod.

LORIMER and BOBBIN—November 15, 1920, at St. John's Church, Borrow Ayres, by the Rev. Archdeacon Hodges, Gordon, younger son of Mrs. Lorimer, and the late R. C. Lorimer, of Oxton, Cheshire, to Eileen, youngest daughter of Major W. W. Dobbin, Clonmel, Tipperary. (By cable.)

DEATHS.

BARNETT—November 21, 1920, shot in Mountjoy square, William H. West Barnett, dearly-beloved husband of Lucy Barnett, 339 North Circular rd., and 105 Summerhill. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Funeral will leave 339 North Circular rd. to-morrow (Thursday) for Mount Jerome at 10.30.

BUTTERFIELD—November 22, 1920, at his residence, 4 North Main st., Naas, James E. Butterfield. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, family, mother, and large circle of friends. Funeral from Our Lady and St. David's R.C. Church to-day (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock, for New Cemetery, Naas.

DYER—November 23, 1920, at 32 York rd., Kingstown, Elizabeth Dyer, dearly-beloved daughter of John Dyer and late Annie Dyer. "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Funeral, to-morrow (Thursday), leaves for Dean's Grange at 10 o'clock.

GRIFFIN—November 23, 1920, at Banagher, Michael J. Griffin, Sub-Agent Bank of Ireland, Banagher. R.I.P.

HARRIS—November 18, 1920, at his residence, Kildordan, Co. Longford, Richard Harris, aged 80 years.

HORSLEY—November 22, 1920, at Darlington, the loved wife of Frederick Horsley, L.D.S., R.C.S.I., and beloved daughter of William and Elizabeth Pragnell, 38 Montpleasant square, Dublin.

JOYCE—November 1, 1920 (All Saints' Day), at New York, Patrick John, third son of Patrick Joyce, Ridge st., Callan, Co. Kilkenny, and brother of Sister Mary Mercy, Convent of Mercy, Nenagh, Tipperary. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, father, mother, brothers, and sisters. R.I.P.

KEVENEY—November 21, 1920, at the Parochial House, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, Rev. Michael Keveney, P.P., aged 68 years. Solemn Mass and Requiem Office, Charlestown Church, to-day (Wednesday), at 9 o'clock.

LAWLOR—November 22, 1920, at Gaola, Barbill rd., Dalkey, Margaret, widow of the late James Lawlor, Solicitor, Navan, formerly of Kilmore, Co. Cavan. Funeral private. No flowers.

LYNCH—November 23, 1920, at 4 Clifton ter., Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Rose Ellen, beloved wife of Josephine the dearly-loved wife of W. P. Lynch, J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Funeral private. No flowers.

MACKMAHON—Suddenly, on November 20, 1920, at Grange Hey, Golf Course rd., Bromborough, Cheshire, Mary Ann, widow of Hugh Mackmahon, Ballinasloe, and sister of Mrs. Joseph Cassidy, Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin (Wednesday), immediately after 10 o'clock Mass. Pro Caridate. Marlborough st.

MARLOW—Monkstown, on November 21, 1920, at her residence, 21 Upper Beechwood av., Ranelagh, Harriette Anne Royse, widow of the late Charles Alfred Marlow, and second daughter of the late James Rose Vesey, Esq., of Nantenan, Co. Limerick. Funeral, 9.50 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday), Mount Jerome. American and Australian papers please copy.

SPENCER—On Sunday, November 21, 1920, at Lisdoyne, Cong, Co. Galway, of bronchial pneumonia, William Spencer, in his 82nd year.

IN MEMORIAM.

DODD—In ever-loving memory of Thomas R. Dodd, Sergeant, R.I.C., who died November 24th, 1918. "He was not, for God took him."

SHERIDAN—In loving memory of dear mother, who died on Thursday, November 24, 1910, aged 75 years, late of Elmwood House, Ranelagh. "At rest."—S. H.

VERSEKER—In memory of our beloved Lelia, who died on Friday, November 21st, 1919.
"O true, brave heart! God bless thee, wheresoever In God's great universe thou art to-day."
From her sorrowing sisters, Edith and Elfie.

WARD—In loving memory of my dear husband, Charles (Cha) Ward, who died at his residence, 74 Mounden ter., Ranelagh, 24th November, 1912. "Looking unto Jesus."

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'
Phone—276. Phone—276.
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
Lombard street (Westland row). Collins, Tenants, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WALLER,
49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET
(Merrion square).
SALOON MOTOR HEARSE. Private Mortuary. 'Phone 131. Wires—"Undertaker, Dublin."

FARRELL'S,
Funeral and Carriage Establishment,
56 MARLBOROUGH STREET.
Telephone—711.
MOTOR FUNERALS SUPPLIED.
MILLER & CO., BRAY.
MOTOR HEARSE. MOTOR AMBULANCE.
Telegrams—Collier, Bray. Phone—Bray 116 (2 Lines)

ARTISTIC Memorials.
G. D. HARRISON & CO.,
33 AMIENS ST. (Monumental) DUBLIN
Sculptors.
N.B.—All Correspondence to above address.

LOANS BY POST,
£20 TO £5,000
—to any part of Ireland and Great Britain—to all respectable persons, on Note of Hand alone. Loans by post, without interview. No fees charged or beforehand charges.
THE IRISH PRIVATE FINANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND LTD.
15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

LOANS BY POST.
A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN
Arranges Advances by Post. Bank notes sent by registered post to all parts of Great Britain. Strictest private assured. Write V. MALGARIN, 48 Tindall street, Scarborough, Yorkshire. Enclose addressed envelope.

LOANS, £10 to £500 promptly and strictest Privacy Guaranteed, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all respectable applicants, on simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for Short Loans. No fee or preliminary expenses unless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to
DAVID I. COHEN,
25 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

£5 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, &c., any part of Great Britain and Ireland on Note of Hand. Privacy Guaranteed. £500 Apply, personally, or by letter, to THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LIMITED), 37 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

£10 TO £1,000.
MONEY TO LEND.
To all Classes—Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, Clerks, etc.—Approved at an extreme low rate of interest. Loans to be repaid by small instalments to suit. ALL APPLICATIONS ARE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Apply SECRETARY, The Capital and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR GRAVES UPKEEP—Flowers, Crosses, Photos, Searches, Enquiries. Regimental Monuments. Write Lieut.-Col. E. F. Cawston (late Asst. Director of Graves), Chateau des Trois Tours (Interim), Yeres, or Bulteels Bureau, 144a, 175 Piccadilly, London, W. 1. (Cer. 7584.)

LAND Agent and Auctioneer in the country, having an increasingly lucrative business and excellent clientele, would Dispose of same on easy terms. Apply "J. S. 586, Business," this office.

KOKOTER. Nourishing and Sustaining.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED—James H. North and Co., Auctioneers, Grafton st. Established 1829.

WHY PAY MORE? The Cheapest and Best Luncheon in Dublin, three course, 2/6.—RED BANK RESTAURANT CO., D'Olier street.

CAFE CAIRO, 59 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN. Orchestra Daily, 12.30-10.30.

TIME-KEEPERS
CHANCELLOR and SON,
Celebrated Watches and Clocks,
7 GRAFTON STREET.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT.
6 KENILWORTH ROAD, RATHGAR, with clear possession. Erected rent £5 6/5, lease 900 years, will be Sold by Auction at 110 Grafton street on Tuesday next, 30th inst.
JAMES H. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers.

SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, Rathmines—73 Leinster road; good; sound-built House, with possession to purchaser. For Sale by Auction on Monday next, 29th November, at 3 o'clock, at 17 Merrion row.—JAMES ADAM and SONS, Auctioneers.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN TOOLS.
JOHN C. PARKES & SONS, LTD.,
COOMBE, DUBLIN.

ELVERY AND CO., LTD.
WE MAKE HORSE-LOIN COVERS.
ELEPHANT HOUSE, DUBLIN, CORK & LONDON.

BROOKS, THOMAS, AND CO., LTD. DUBLIN.
ROLLED STEEL.
Joists
Angles.
Channels.
Tees.
ALL SECTIONS AND LENGTHS EX STOCK.

JAMES—Suit faded? Same old complaint! Why not get the advice of Dye Works?

"A SPILO" (formerly known as Ashmore's Pile-Ayrine Lotion)—The most powerful Hair-reducing Lotion known. 2/6 and 4/6. From all Chemists, or direct from The International Pharmacy, 21 Dawson street, Dublin.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR FACE TREATMENTS at Mrs. PINKERTON'S, 67 Grafton street, Dublin. Consultation and Advice Free.

RIOT AND CIVIL COMMOTION INSURANCE (including Damage by Military) Police, or Others.
FOR BEST RATES FREE ADVICE, AND IMMEDIATE COVER,
Apply T. M. O'CALLAGHAN,
'Phone 3196. Insurance Adviser,
Tels.—Square. 23 ST. ANDREW ST., DUBLIN.

INCOME TAX Recovered, Super Tax, Excess Profits, Returns, Accounts—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, 10 Nassau street, Dublin. 'Phone 931.

MEDIUM TAWNY PORT from the Wood, 7/6 per dozen nett. Carriage paid, cases extra. Sample Bottle by Parcel Post.
MITCHELL and SON (Wine Merchants), LTD., 21 Kildare street, Dublin.

RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTION. Best Insurances Arranged. PRESENT RATES:
3½% ..... 3 months.
5% ..... 6 months.
7½% ..... 12 months.
PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSES. PRIVATE MOTOR CARS.
20% ..... 3 months.
..... Apply to
COYLE AND CO. (BROKERS), LTD., 3 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone No. 3730 (Three Lines).

IMPORTANT.—Six per Cent. French Government Loan—Investors can secure more than doubles the amount owing to favourable exchange position. Full particulars post free on application.—Pall Mall Industrial Investments, Ltd., Trafalgar House, Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

RENT COLLECTIONS and Management of Property.—JAMES H. NORTH and CO., 110 Grafton street. Established 1829.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
SATURDAY'S IRISH TIMES.
COPY for Display Advertising must be received at Head Office before 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, and all other classes of Advertisements before 9 o'clock on same evening, otherwise insertion cannot be given in SATURDAY'S ISSUE.

CAREERS FOR IRISH BOYS.—The Royal Navy.—Some attractive appointments. See the Special Article in the Students' Page of the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. On Sale To-day. Price Twopence.

LARGE Single or Combined Rooms, with LEDERLINGALE COOKING STOVE and hanging wardrobe, electric light, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen, bath, lavatory, bath room (ladies only). Apply, 5 to 8, 67 Fitzwilliam square, Miss B. Price. £1 to £1 10/- weekly.

WINDOW BLINDS.
FRENCH GREY. 3/6 EACH.
CREAM AND ECRU, FROM 3/11 EACH.
Old Blinds Reversed and Repaired at Moderate Charges.
DOCKRELL LIMITED, DUBLIN.

MOIRA RESTAURANT, TRINITY STREET (COLLEGE GREEN). Two minutes from Trinity College.
Oysters. Charcoal Grill.
P. NUGENT, Proprietor.

LADY PIANIST, would accompany orchestra. Terms moderate.—Phone—T 421, this office.

LADY CHAUFFEUR, Companion, 24 years. London driving experience, desires position.—T 429, this office.

HEATING STOVES, OIL and COAL. THOS. HENSHAW and CO., LTD., 3 to 12 Christchurch place, Dublin.

INCOME TAX.—Claims. Super-Tax. Accounts. Bourke, late Surveyor of Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

HOUSE DECORATION.
ALBERT ROBERTS & CO.,
133 LOWER RAGGOT ST., DUBLIN.
Tel. 602.

TURF.
BY LOAD OR TON,
DELIVERED CITY AND SUBURBS.
FLOWER & McDONALD.
14 D'OLIER STREET.

WE CAN NOW SUPPLY
BRANDRAM'S GENUINE WHITE LEAD, 1 and 2 cwt., and BEST BELGIAN SHEET GLASS, at Rock Bottom Prices.
Send us a Card for Quotations.
HOYTE & SON, LTD.,
GLASS, OIL and COLOR MERCHANTS,
16 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

HAVE YOU REALISED
The Value of well WASHED and nicely-finished LINEN? Our Customers have; just now try.
DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY,
MOUNT BROWN, DUBLIN.
Telephone—4354 and 4535.

POCKET DIARIES, CALENDARS.
CHRISTMAS CARDS, STATIONERY.
FANCY GOODS, FOUNTAIN PENS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Catalogues Post Free.
PRIVATE CHRISTMAS CARDS.
Thousands to Select from.
Patterns Free.
HELY'S, LIMITED,
DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY Lent by post, from £50 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security, to ladies or gentlemen; strictly private. No charge whatever. Loan not granted. Apply, in confidence, to Loan Dept., City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

DAIMLER."
THE ACME OF LUXURY.
Place your Order now for Quick Delivery.
JOHN HUTTON and SONS, LTD.,
2 Dawson street, Dublin.

WRITE to Booth Bros., Upper Stephen street, Dublin, for Specifications and dates of Delivery of the new Wolseley Models.

DODGE BROTHERS' TOURING CARS and ROADSTERS.
THE DUBLIN MOTOR CO.,
Stephen's Green.

AUTOCARS IRELAND, LTD., authorised Ford Dealers for City and County Dublin, 19 Chatham street (off Grafton street). Immediate delivery of Ford Touring Cars, £240; Vans, £325; Chassis, £180; Sedan, £425; Ton Track Chassis, £310. All plus carriage, £7.

MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.
CRAWFORD, 29-30 Dawson st., Dublin.

£210, plus £7 carriage delivered in Dublin, is the price of THE FORD TON TRUCK. Book at once for early delivery.—E. W. ARCHER and COMPANY, 65 Lower Mount street, Dublin.

MORRIS-Oxford, the Light Car De Luxe. Sole Agents.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Hatch st., Dublin.

MINERVA CARS.
The powerful sleeve valve engine of these cars is a feature that merits the attention of everyone who intends to buy a car. It is silent, smooth-running, and absolutely reliable.
For full particulars of these luxurious cars write to THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

"W. & G." 2-TON TRUCKS are specially suitable for the transport of Country Produce from outlying districts to distributing centres. Write to-day for full particulars to
SHENFIURST, WILLIAMS, and CO., LTD., 12/15 Talbot place, Store street, Dublin.
THE FIRM FOR LORRIES AND TRACTORS.

A 1st Class Motors for Hire. 'Phone, 2010.—Wallace, Harry street.

WHEN you Hire a Motor,
SINCLAIR, 18 STEPHEN'S GREEN,
'Phone—Dublin 3975. Wires—"Bestocars, Dublin."
HAVE THE BEST.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

GIVE HER A NECKLET OF CIRO PEARLS. A Descriptive Booklet No. 51 sent post free on request.—Ciro Pearls, Ltd., 39 Old Bond st., W. 1.

CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
REPAIRS, RE-COVERINGS,
RE-MAKING OF MATTRESSES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
ANDERSON, STANFORD, & RIDGEWAY, Ltd.,
28 & 29 GRAFTON STREET.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH & HUNTER STEAM PACKET CO., LTD.
Sailings from 27 Sir John Rogerson's quay,
LONDON (DIRECT).
THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 6 p.m.
FALMOUTH, PLYMOUTH & SOUTHAMPTON
SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1 p.m.
BRITISH AND IRISH AND TEDCASTLE LINES.
LIVERPOOL
Passenger, Cargo, and Live Stock Sailings from NORTH WALL.
WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1 p.m.
FRIDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1 p.m.
SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1 p.m.
Cargo Sailings from 3 Sir John Rogerson's quay, Three times weekly.
MANCHESTER.
CARGO SAILINGS TWICE WEEKLY.
Goods and Passengers carried subject to Conditions specified in the Company's Sailing Bills.
For further particulars apply to
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM PACKET CO., LTD.,
27 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
Tel. 3092. Telegrams—"Ladyship."

THE BURNS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
DUBLIN and GLASGOW
FROM DUBLIN (North Wall) at 6 o'clock Tues., Wed., and Fri., calling at Greenock, and on Sats. sailing direct.
FROM GLASGOW (Lancefield quay) to North Wall, at 12 noon on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri. From Greenock at 3.45 p.m.
All Passengers, Luggage, Goods, and Live Stock are carried subject to conditions specified in the Company's Sailing Bills. Apply to
G. AND J. BURNS, LTD., GLASGOW, GREENOCK, AND DUBLIN.

LAIRD LINE.
THE EXPRESS DAILY SERVICE.
DUBLIN (N. WALL) & GLASGOW
Calling at Greenock.
From DUBLIN (NORTH WALL) Every Monday and Thursday, at 6.30 p.m.
From GLASGOW Every Wednesday and Saturday, from Berth 34 Anderston quay, at 12 noon. From GREENOCK (Custom House quay), on arrival of the 4.35 p.m. train from Glasgow Central Station.
DAILY SERVICE.
DUBLIN & HEYSHAM.
From DUBLIN.
Every Night (Sundays excepted), at 7.30 p.m., connecting with 7.20 a.m. Express Train, Heysham to Yorkshire and all parts.
From HEYSHAM.
Every Night (Sundays excepted), at 9 p.m., after arrival of 5.30 p.m. Express from St. Pancras, London, or 5.35 p.m. from Leeds, and connecting trains.
For further information apply to THOS. COOK and SON, 118 Grafton street, Dublin. (Tel.—980). All Passengers, Luggage, Goods, and Live Stock are carried subject to conditions specified in the Company's Sailing Bills.
LAIRD LINE, LTD., 73 North Wall, Dublin.
Telegraphic Address—"Laird, Dublin." Tel.—466.

DUBLIN & SOUTH WALES STEAMERS.
Regular Service of GENERAL CARGO Steamers between
DUBLIN, SWANSEA, and CARDIFF.
Dublin to Swansea and Cardiff every Monday.
Swansea to Dublin " Tuesday.
Cardiff to Dublin " Saturday.
Also Regular Service between
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, & SOUTH WALES.
For rates and further information apply to
MICHAEL MURPHY, LTD.,
5 Beresford place, DUBLIN (South Docks, SWANSEA; 9 Bute Crescent, CARDIFF; 5 Strand St., LIVERPOOL.

DIRECT TRAVEL—STATES/IRELAND.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast, Luxurious Steamers are intended to Sail from QUEENSTOWN to NEW YORK.
With Passengers, as under:
ss. Old North State...7 p.m. Thurs., Nov. 25, 1920.
ss. Coal State.....7 p.m. Thurs., Dec. 16, 1920.
ss. Panhandle State..7 p.m. Thurs., Dec. 23, 1920.
ss. Old North State...7 p.m. Thurs., Jan. 6, 1921.
ss. Old North State...7 p.m. Thurs., Feb. 3, 1921.
ss. Coal State.....7 p.m. Thurs., Feb. 24, 1921.
For particulars, fares, etc., apply to
LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., LIMERICK.
Telegrams—"Steamship, Limerick."
Telephone—Limerick 9.
Or to "Limerick Steamship Company's offices at Tramp, Galway, and Ballina.

CARS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

G.W.K. 2-seater	£350
G.W.K. COMMERCIAL VAN	£330
ALLDAYS COMMERCIAL VAN	£175
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 2/3-Seater	£520
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE	£485
CITROEN, 2-Seater	£495
HUPMOBILE, 4-Seater	£475
DODGE, 2-Seater	£450
OGSTON, 2-Seater	£475
PERRY, 2-Seater	£400
12/15 WOLSELEY 4-Seater	£350

GRAFTON MOTOR CO., 43 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

"VI-SPRING,"
THE IDEAL MATTRESS.
Enquiries Invited.
PIM BROS., LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET, DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS
For all parts of the world.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
GEORGE GRANDY,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
MORAN'S HOTEL
(RECENTLY LICENSED)
TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.
ONE OF THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DUBLIN.
THREE MINUTES from G.S. Northern Terminus
MODERATE CHARGES.
P. A. MORAN, Proprietor.
Night Porter.

GROSVENOR HOTEL, DUBLIN.
OPPOSITE WESTLAND ROW STATION.
COMFORTABLE MODERN HOTEL.
SPACIOUS LOUNGE.
Terms Moderate. Apply MANAGERESS.
TELEPHONE 2741.

ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL, EXCHEQUER ST., DUBLIN.
One of the most comfortable Hotels in the city. Over 50 bedrooms.
High-class cuisine, and moderate charges.
Special Luncheon from 2/6, 12.30-3 p.m.
Dinners from 5/-, 6-8.
Open to non-residents.
Under the personal management of the proprietor.
Tel. 2405. MISS JOHNSTON.

RAY'S,
19 FITZWILLIAM PLACE, DUBLIN.
Central. Up-to-date.
Cars for Hire. 'Phone 4600.

LUCAN SPA HOTEL.
Best Inland Health Resort in Ireland.
FAMOUS SULPHUR SPA.
Radiant Heat Electrical Treatment.
Resident Masseuse.
SPA WATER, bottled effect at Spring.
GOLF, TENNIS, POSTING, Etc.
Convenient Racing Centre. Extensive Stabling Accommodation. LARGE MOTOR GARAGE.
Telephone—Lucan, 27 and 28.
Telegrams—"Spa, Lucan."

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.
"THE BEST HOTEL IN TO-DUBLIN."
Hands-Light Throughout. Finest Cuisine.
Golf. Garage. Booklet free.
Wire—"Comfort." 'Phone (3 lines)—180.

CLIFF CASTLE HOTEL DALKEY
Beautifully situated on sunny Dublin Bay. Private grounds. Large, airy bedrooms.
Write for special winter terms.

HOTELS and BOARDING.
A T Kingstown—Pavilion House, 5 Graham terrace—Superior Apartments; Telephone—Kingstown, 371.
A SUTTON, Kingstown—Comfortable Board Residence. 'Phone 192.
GRAND Southern Hotel, 53 Lower Baggot st.—For sound attention and comfort; good catering; moderate.
H IGH Class Board Residence.—43 Lower Leeson st.
K INGSTOWN—Bruin's Hotel, Shoreline—Bed and Breakfast. Apply, Advertiser, 16.
MAYFAIR Hotel, 30 Lower Baggot st.; excellent cuisine; wedding parties catered for. 12 25

SHIPPING.
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY CARGO SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

For	Steamer	From
Fremantle	"AUSTRAL-POOL (7,180 tons)	Hull Nov. 28; Middlesbro' Nov. 25; London Dec. 1.
Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne	"TOROMEO (7,070 tons)	Newport Dec. 10; Avonmouth Dec. 11; Liverpool Dec. 16; Glasgow Dec. 20.
Sydney, Brisbane	"BARALA (9,200 tons)	Middlesbro Jan. 8; Hull Jan. 15; London Jan. 26.
	ARALUEN (8,505 tons)	Newport and/or Avonmouth Jan. 29; Liverpool Feb. 2; Glasgow Feb. 9.

"Also calling at Hobart and Newcastle, N.S.W., if inducement offers.

Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney	"AUSTRAL-POOL (6,550 tons)	Middlesbro Dec. 14; Hull Dec. 18; London Dec. 29.
	BOONAH (9,130 tons)	Liverpool Dec. 31; Glasgow Jan. 8; Newport and/or Avonmouth Jan. 12.

†Also calling at Fremantle and Newcastle, N.S.W. if inducement offers.
For particulars apply—
LEOPOLD WALFORD TRANSPORTS, LTD., 41 Donegall quay, BELFAST.
Or to Turner Davidson and Co., Ltd., 41 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, LONDON.

COMPANIA TRASMEDITERRANEA, BELFAST-SPAIN.
Ss. "RIUS Y TAULET" .....About 27th Nov.
FOR BILBAO,
Also taking Cargo for
PASSAGES. GIJON, MUSEL, VIGO, MALAGA, CARTAGENA, ALICANTE, VALENCIA, and BARCELONA.
For Freight apply to Agents,
LEOPOLD WALFORD TRANSPORTS, LTD., 41 DONEGALL QUAY, BELFAST.
'Phones—Belfast 5015/6.
Telegrams—"Shikari, Belfast."

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES
AUTUMN SERVICE OF FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS
LIVERPOOL TO
EGYPT AND INDIA.

Steamer.	Tons Sailing.	Destination.
†City of Karachi	5,573 Nov. 20	Bombay & Karachi
†City of Lahore	5,948 Nov. 27	Bombay & Karachi
City of Cairo	7,382 Dec. 7	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Genoa	8,343 Dec. 14	Bombay & Karachi
†City of Manchester	5,551 Dec. 22	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Calcutta	7,636 Dec. 23	Bombay & Karachi

†Passengers embark East Float, Birkenhead, 4 p.m.
All Sailings subject to alteration or cancellation without notice.
Outside Deck Cabins with electric fans, Marconi Wireless, First and Second Saloon.
APPLY TO—Hall Line, Ltd., 9-11 Fenchurch avenue, E.C.3; Montgomerie and Workman, Ltd., 25 Gracechurch street, E.C. 3; Ellerman's City Line Agency or Hall Line, Ltd., 32 Water street, Liverpool; or to Geo. Smith and Sons, Glasgow.

BIBBY LINE.
FAST TWIN-SCREW MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
MARSEILLES, EGYPT.
CEYLON, BURMAH & SOUTHERN INDIA.
Liverpool to Marseilles; Port Said, Colombo, and Rangoon.
LANCASHIRE .....December 2
YORKSHIRE .....December 24
For further particulars apply to BIBBY BROS. and Co., Managers, Liverpool; or 10-12, Mincing lane, London, E.C.3.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
LONDONDERRY TO NEW YORK (DIRECT).
PASSENGER EXPRESS SERVICE.
T.S.C. Columbia.....Saturday, Nov. 27
T.S.C. Columbia.....Wednesday, Dec. 29
T.S.C. Columbia.....Wednesday, Feb. 2
T.S.C. Cameronia.....Wednesday, Feb. 16
Apply to Local Agents, or to 29 Foyle street, Londonderry.

NORTON'S MONSTER STORES.
THE LEADING CHANDLERY HOUSE.
Dixon's Best Tallow Crown Soap, 2/6 Bar, 5 Bars for 12/6.
Ryan's Best Crown Pale Soap, 2/7 Bar, 5 Bars for 10/9.
Pyramid Primrose Crown Soap, 2/4½ Bar, 5 Bars for 11/6.
Crean's Dublin Crown Pale Soap, 1/9 Bar, 5 Bars for 8/6.
Colman's Best Rice Starch, 1 2-lb., 4lb. Boxes for 4/6.
Finest Crystal Washing Soda, 1/6 Stone.
Paterson's Strike or Safety Matches, 11d. Dozen.
Dixon's Best Toilet Soap, 5d. Tablets, 4/9 Dozen.
Round Sanitary Floor Polish, Large Tins, 3/- Each.
Best Robinson Candles, 5lb. Packets, Size 12's, 2/11½.
Splendid White Starch, 10d. or 4lb. Packets, 3/6.
Hewett's Best Purple Blue, 10d. Dozen.
Calligan's Toilet Soap, 1½ Each.
Pear's, Erasmic, Vinolia, Wright's Toilet Soaps, 7½ Dozen.
Lifebuoy Patent Firelighters, lights 24 fires, 5½d. Packet.
Soulin Washing Powders, 3½d. each, 3/11 Dozen.
Stephenson's Floor Polish, 1/6 Tin.
BEST STONE FOOT WARMERS, 2/11, 3/4, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11 each.
MARVELLOUS VALUE.
5 & 55 HENRY STREET, DUBLIN.

LEOPARDSTOWN OVERCOATS ARE THE THING.
MAKER,
SIBERRY, RATHMINES.
(Late Cutter, Kildare House)

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
KINGSTOWN.
PIER HOTEL.
Beautifully situated. Facing Pier.
Winter Terms from 1st Oct. 'Phone—Kingstown, 113.
KINGSTOWN—BELLVIEW HOTEL.
First-class Residential. Renowned for its Excellent Catering. Telephone 280.
Miss GILLIGAN, Proprietress.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, STRAND, BRAY.
SPECIAL TERMS DURING WINTER MONTHS.
Apply MANAGERESS,
'Phone—54, Bray.
Telegrams—"McFarland, Bray."

ST. ANN'S HILL HYDRO, BLARNEY.
Health Resort. Mild Winters. Ideal for Convalescence, Change of Air, and Rest. Hydrotherapeutic Treatment by skilled operators. Resident Physician. Extensive Grounds. Home Farm. Golf Course near.
JERSEY AS WINTER RESORT
BREE'S ROYAL HOTEL.
Situated best part of the town, protected from east winds, facing Sea from October to March.
Apply Manageress.
BLACKPOOL Imperial Hydropathic Hotel, Largest, Best, and Most Up-to-Date. 250 rooms. Turkish, Russian, and Salt Water Plunge Baths. Garage. Tel. 291. Telegrams, "Imperial." Special Assembly Dance Saturday, November 27th.

REVISED SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL (PREPAID) ADVERTISEMENTS.
For each insertion of
Every succeeding word, Three Half-pence.
A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. Unless prepayment is made before advertisement appears this discount will not be allowed.
But either address counts as three words if replies are to be called for; or, when they are to be sent by post, as four words. All seeking employment will be allowed four insertions for the price of three.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.
Small Commercial Advertisements are not guaranteed on any position.
N.B.—Only one or two first Advertisements in all parts of this Paper appear Correctly, but no liability is undertaken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement. No Matter Where or by Whom Originated. (25/10/20.)
IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 62.
BRANCH OFFICES.
BELFAST—108 Royal avenue. 'Phone 1787.
CORK—47 Patrick Robinson's street. 'Phone 606.
LONDON—59 Fleet st., E.C.4. Central, 4550.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST, in vicinity Dublin Cattle Market, on Thursday, 18th inst., Katy Dinkies,

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

CHEVROLET CARS.

"THE CHEVROLET is giving every satisfaction, and I can thoroughly recommend it."

Letter from an Irish owner who has had a Chevrolet Car for over five years.

PRICE £450, F.O.B. CARRIAGE, WITH MAGNETO IGNITION, LIGHTING, and STARTER.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

WALLEN GARAGE,
TRINITY ST. and ST. ANDREW ST.,
DUBLIN.

A.T. Woods', Westland Row—Valley Woods Cars, ready to drive away. T

CALTHORPE CARS.
THE LEADING LIGHT CAR.
Immediate Delivery.
Sole Distributors for Ireland:
KEATING AND LUNDY,
61 Brunswick St., Dublin. T

CHEVROLET CARS.
The Chevrolet has made good in Ireland. Let us tell you why.
Book Now for Early Delivery.
LINCOLN MOTOR CO., 4-7 LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN. T

1921 SINGER
THE
QUALITY LIGHT CAR.
CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 Lower Abbey street, Dublin.
'Phone, 4719. T

DUBLIN MOTOR COMPANY FOR MOTOR CARS,
25 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN. T

The Result of 24 Years' Experience.
THE UNRIVALLED RENAULT.
13.9 h.p. Model ..... Chassis Price £425
15.8 h.p. Model ..... Chassis Price £850
Order for strict rotational Delivery Soon.
SOUTH OF IRELAND AGENTS.
THE IRISH MOTOR AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD.,
6-7 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

THE "JOWETT" LIGHT CAR.
£595 complete, with electric lighting.
FIRST IN ITS CLASS SINCE 1913.
1921 MODEL now available for Trial and Inspection.
GRESHAM, 209 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN. T

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
DODGE BROTHERS FIVE-SEATER MOTOR.
Delivered last June.
Complete, as new. Any Trial. Owner Purchased another Car.
Send applications to
LADY SYNGE,
Syngs Field,
BIRR. E

ALWAYS insist on having Dunlop Tyres. T

A CAR which built up the reputation of the British Motor Industry. "The Sublime Simleon." It stands out alone. Sole Agent: McTaggart, South King street.

ALWAYS one—Best, cheapest, and quickest Overhauls and Repairs, every make of Cars.—The Motor Air Service, Ltd., 9 Lad lane, Lower Baggot st. T

ALLDAYS Car, 11.9 h.p., small Four Seater, fully equipped, splendid condition; £350.—Baker's Garage, 7 Wicklow street. T

CALLOTT Two Seater, any trial, ideal car for doctor or lady, £300 or near offer.—Z 940, Chicott, this office.

FOR Sale, B.S.A. Car, Daimler engine, three seater, 11.9 h.p., in perfect order, good as new, with powerful Lucas acetylene lamps and all accessories; cost £800; £350.—Motor, this office.

NOW for Sale, model 1920 Six-seater Swift Car, spare wheel, tyre, electric light; never refused permit; will deal at £34 less than list price.—Swift's Garage, 27 Upper Ascon Place. D

GENTLEMAN giving up motoring wishes to dispose of his 1920 Model 90 Luxurious Overland, perfect condition, semi-enclosed, lighting and starting; ideal car for 1921; willing to sacrifice.—Z 887, Motor, this office.

LANDALETTE for Sale, price £550; in first class condition.—Joe Martin's Garage, rear 28 North Frederick st.

MAXWELL 1915 Five Seater, electric light, good condition, tyres and engine perfect; £250.—Motor, this office.

MORRIS landalette, 26 h.p., first class remains order; seen by appointment.—T 205, this office. D

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Apply for Prospectus to
FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD and CO. LTD.,
56 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN. X

ROVER 12 h.p. Four Seater, fully equipped, small mileage, owner going abroad; perfect order throughout, original sunctwork; reasonable price.—Black, Westport. X

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

DOCTOR in country requires Chauffeur and General Man for Ford car, milk and mind guided; indoor, 4 or 5 h.; Church of Ireland. X

WANTED, smart Chauffeur; must be good driver and have thorough knowledge of mechanical construction. 35 Amiens st.

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, good driver, requires re-engagement; married; no children; 4 years' last place; wages £3 10s. this office. D

DOMESTICS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1.)

EXPERIENCED and reliable Housemaid and Cook; good plain cook; Aldesboro Park; interview in city; no washing; good wages; small family.—T 506, this office.

GENERALS, experienced, Wanted; references required; Farm 564, Kilkenny Road; £35 to £50.—Ward's Registry, Sale, Manchester.

GENERAL—Wanted, smart young General for Kestrel worth square; four in family; wages £26, rising.—T 466, this office.

GENERAL Servant, good cook, trustworthy and clean, Cork; required December 1st; three in family; wages, Rathmines, £26.—Irish Times Office, Rathmines.

GENERAL Wanted, able to cook; two in family. Call after 7, at 31 Palmerston road.

GENERAL Wanted, 2 in 4 years; good cuttings; fare paid.—Miss Colville road, Westbourne Bryne, London.

RESPECTABLE young General Wanted, used to children; indoor; light washing; £26.—10 Charlemont road, Grosvenor.

RESPECTABLE, thoroughly experienced young General Wanted, good cook, for small convenient house; no washing; £26.—Apply Mrs. Allen's, Dundrum.

SMART, experienced young General Servant Wanted; good cook; family 3; Rathgar district; wages £30.—T 499, this office.

SMART young General Wanted, experienced, honest, willing; Protestant; no washing; no cooking; wages £30 to £35 (4 in family); references. Reply Mrs. Hamilton's office.

WANTED, a good General Servant Girl, Protestant; good wages offered.—Mrs. Pike, The Rectory, Trundrum, Co. Tipperary.

WANTED, young General, trustworthy and clean; no washing; no cooking; wages £24.—Apply 10 Northumberland avenue, Ballsbridge.

WANTED, smart General; plain cook; good wages; suitable for sailing; family. Apply 22 Wexford st.

WANTED this week, for business house in Dublin, a good steady R.C. General Servant; plain cooking, washing; country girl preferred; good copies references. T 585, this office.

WANTED, General, small boarding house; 4 rooms; wages £24.—M. Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

WANTED immediately, good respectable General; must be good cook; wages £26.—Apply Mrs. Gaffney, 6 Crinck, "Annadale," Sandford road, Ranelagh. D

WANTED, General, young, respectable; plain cooking, small washing; family two; wages £24 upwards, according to ability. Apply 85 Kenilworth square, 7 to 8.

WANTED, Bray, superior General; good cook; quiet house; no washing; wages £26 £30; good outings.—T 507, this office.

WANTED immediately, superior General for Kingstown; no washing; wages £26 £30; good outings.—T 507, this office.

YOUNG General Wanted at 36 Fitzwilliam place. C

YOUNG General Wanted; family three; no washing, scrubbing; good wages and outings. Call to-day (Wednesday), 1 Mill st.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

HOUSEMAID Wanted, R.C.; good references; wages £24. Apply Mrs. Heald, Derrybawn, Birr.

WANTED, young Protestant Girl (this House Parlourmaid, some experience. Send references, whose expected). P. M., Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

NURSES WANTED.

A GENT for NURSES, MAIDS, and ATTENDANTS. Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin.

WANTED, Nurse Sessionmaid; boy, three. Apply Mrs. Tottenham, Woodstock, Newtownmountkennedy.

WANTED, recommended Protestant Nurse, first baby; London; pleas discharged.—Colonel Cather, Ardmore, Youghal.

WANTED immediately, experienced Nurse age 25 to 30; for two children, ages 4 and 5; R.C.; good gentleman essential. Reply, or call with original recom., to "Thornfield," Stillorgan, road.

WANTED, near Dublin, superior Girl (R.C.) as Nurse or Nursery Governess; two boys, 4 and 2; Irish speaker preferred; £28. Apply, enclosing copies references, to Z 951, Nurse, this office.

WANTED, Nurse, capable of taking charge of children from infancy; R.C.; must have highest references and good experience. Address "Z 958, Nurse," this office.

YOUNG Lady Wanted, daily, 2.30 to 6.30, Wheel Out and Assume Baby and do little sewing; state salary.—T 377, this office.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED

A THOROUGHLY good stanchanded Kitchenmaid Wanted at once to work under Irish cook in Surrey; good references required; early first. Wanted immediately, superior General for Kingstown; no washing; wages £26 £30; good outings.—T 507, this office.

YOUNG General Wanted at 36 Fitzwilliam place. C

YOUNG General Wanted; family three; no washing, scrubbing; good wages and outings. Call to-day (Wednesday), 1 Mill st.

##

rown homas

To-day and during this Week, Special Sale of Millinery

The whole of our stock of Millinery, including Felts, Velours, &c., reduced 20 %

(4/- in the £ off).

If unable to pay a personal visit to the Store, your Post Order will receive prompt and careful attention, and in the event of any dissatisfaction your purchase money will be refunded in full and without question—of course.

Xmas Toy Fair is Now Open

The Brown Thomas Toy Land is the centre of interest for the Kiddies. Bring them in and let them spend a most happy time.

Xmas Gifts

Your first thought in Gift Shopping is appropriateness to select Gifts befitting tastes, interest, and needs of the recipient. Men and women who shop at Brown Thomas may revel in a wealth of Gift ideas at prices which fit the purse of almost everybody.

Blankets

Wool Blankets for double beds. Worth, a pair, 45/6. Special Price, a pair, 39/6. Wool Blankets, extra large size, splendid quality wool. Special Price, 59/6.

Down Quilts

Down Quilts, in printed sateen, good quality, with plain border 6 x 4. Special Price, 42/6. Printed Sateen Down Quilts, with plain coloured borders, 6 x 8. Special Price, 59/6.

A Special Offer in Costumes

50 Excellent Walking Suits, well tailored from superior quality tweeds and velour cloths, in plain and fancy styles, many of the coats lined silk. Usual Price, 7 to 10 gns. Special Sale Price, 84/-.

Coats

50 Winter Coats, comprising tweeds and blanket cloths of excellent quality, in various styles, some coats lined silk. Usual Price, 8 gns. Special sale Price, 4 gns.

Furs

A limited quantity of Fur Stoles, comprising Wolf and Silver Kit Fox Skins, lined silk. Special Sale Price, 5 gns. Worth double.

Xmas Crackers

Huge array of Christmas Crackers and Santa Claus Stockings suitable for boys and girls, containing musical toys, jewellery and useful headdress. Price from 1/11 to 10/6. Fancy Crackers for table decorations, also Coloured Garlands and Christmas Bells.

A Pure Free-Lathering Soap

'FAVOURITE' SOAP.

IN TABLETS

Is the best for all Household Purposes. Made in Dublin.

Footwarmers 4/-, 5/-, 6/-

BOOTH'S

CHINA WAREHOUSE

63 MID. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN

Costumes

Dyeing Costumes to new shades requires not only an up-to-date process but delicate treatment throughout.

It is owing to the care and attention we devote to every detail of our work that the Dantry process of dyeing is unsurpassed.

Dantry Dye Works, DUBLIN.

OVERS & CLEANERS DANTRY DYE WORKS

THE KING of Corn Cures is "Wellseene"

which justly bears the reputation of being the most Rapid and Painless Remover of Hard or Soft Corns and Warts. Safest and best. Price 1/3, post free 1/5.

WELLS, Chemist, 20 UPPER BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN

MIRROR GLASS

SIBTHORPE DUBLIN

NOW IN STOCK

Preliminary Notice.

We have made a great purchase of fashionable goods—amounting to £15,000 —and are making preparations to place on sale

On Thursday Morning

This will provide an opportunity for securing bargains such as has not been seen since pre-war days. On offer in all four Grafton Street Branches.

NEWELL'S, Ltd.

THE P&M PERFECTED MOTORCYCLE

See it at Olympia (NOV. 29 to DEC. 4)

MARKET REPORTS.

GRAIN.—DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday.—Our Grain Market continues to be sparsely attended. Business is in a very quiet and low state. Wheat, rye, and malting barley figure much as before, but with a collapse in the maize market, oats and other causes of feeding grain have become much more difficult, and uncertain to realise. However, for tip-top, good boiling quality, bakers are still acting previous to last.

I BUY OATS.—A. H. Smith, 10 Burgh quay, Dublin.—Advt.

NEW SACKS.—You are offered New Goods at the keenest prices consistent with quality. Write for quotations to-day.—J. W. and D. Martin, Ltd., 21 City quay, Dublin, and North street, Cork.—(Advt.)

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC, Tuesday.—WHEAT.—No allocations noted. MAIZE dull and weaker. Steamer Carrera 8 Jan.-Feb. Plate, 6/- sellers 53/6, and bulk December 55/6. Parcels of duty Manitoba—December-January 47/6, 46/6, December-January 47/- to 46/6 January-February 47/6 to 47/3 inland. American December-January 47/6 per 480 lbs. BARLEY dull. Parcels of Californian most pressing ground 50/- sellers 47/6. America per steamer November-December 50/- sellers 47/6. Chilean December-January 52/-. Canada fwd 46/- per 400 lbs. OATS quiet. Plate 1/4 January-February 46/6 sellers. No. 2 Canada Western November-December 43/-. No. 3 white 42/-, per 320 lbs.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Cif. parcels of wheat were not offered. Spot business passed from store were also restricted, including River Plate, white Walla, No. 2 Manitoba, No. 3 Manitoba, and No. 2 mixed winter, at steady prices. Maize—Parcels River Plate were depressed by weakness of exchange, and sellers were offering prompt to 19/ 3 per qr. Business covered River Plate November-December at 47/6 to 46/6, December-January at 47/- to 46/6, and January-February at 46/6, and January-February to December 47/ to 46/6, and to Manchester at 46/9 per qr. Argentine parcels were offered at 46/6 per qr. c.i.f. rates. MAIZE—Spot parcels again easier at 10/11 to 10/9 per cwt. Flour—Spot was up 1/6 per sack to 1/- per barrel. Flats, with a moderate inquiry. FLOUR quiet at official prices. Business discovered 50/- per sack at 78/9 per 280 lbs. BEANS quietly steady and sellers of Egyptian at 60/- per cwt. BARLEY slow of sale and generally lower. OATMEAL quiet at the rates last quoted. MILLFEEDS attracted little attention.

CATTLE.—BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday.—Moderate supplies of pigs continue; trade steady, although the demand for small and medium sizes is more pronounced. Quotations per score, dead weight:—Small, bacons, 70/- to 72/-; heavy, 68/- to 70/-; porkers, 72/- to 74/-.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—On offer—Cattle, 316, the dearest of which were Shorthorn steers, realising 80/- to 82/- per 20 lbs., quality good, trade slow, dairy cows, 6, to 25 gns. Calves, 3 to 5 gns.

PROVISIONS.—DUBLIN POTATO. Tuesday.—No supplies are free enough in several directions, but the demand is not pressing, and quotations are nominal as giving no trade a good deal of tongue. City sellers remain from 100/- to 110/- per ton.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—No BACON is offered to-day, and in the absence of further electronic supplies the hands of importers continue mainly American Wiltshires, which find little interest owing to the general poor condition, though any scheduled brands are readily taken. Cumberlands are in very moderate supply, but the demand is not very active and meet a free offtake when available. Canadian Wiltshires in narrow supply of limited quality, and meet a fair demand at steady rates. Irish not plentiful and fairly inquired for, but increased allotments of Canadian have been made, and there is a fair demand. HAMS fairly active, the small supplies of cut cushions being sold along with a proportion of American Wiltshires. Boneless still scarce and wanted, especially square shapes. Irish and Canadian Wiltshires on American refined, but business in prime steam is restricted, and quotations remain unaltered. LARD in request for controlled at Government prices. Cheshire tends against buyers. Free Canadian meet a fair demand at steady prices. Bacon buyers, white quoted per cwt.:—Selected, 150/- to 152/-; prime, 145/- to 155/- to 156/-; 1st colored 150/- to 152/-; 2nd colored 145/- to 147/-; Irish, 150/- to 152/-. BUTTER freely offered, but few sales become available. EGGS quiet at about 49/- to 51/- Irish and 58/6 to 60/- Canadian.

DUBLIN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE, Tuesday.—Market poorly supplied with home-grown fruit, but imported sorts fairly plenty, and quoted on stock prices. All sales seem brisk enough at the prices. Apples—Bramley seedlings, 20/- to 25/- per box; Bramley, 17/- per box, and bags, 60/- to 75/-; second Bramleys, 17/- per box, and bags, 50/- to 60/-. Vegetables in ample supply, and generally moderate demand, with values irregular. Potatoes of sales were:—Irish, finnans, 14/- to 14/- per 14 stone; Irish, Dutch, 6/- to 14/- per box; York cobbles, 10/6 to 25/-, 30/-, and extras, 44/- per bag; Irish, Dutch, 6/- to 8/-, and 9/- to 9/50 per 14 stone; to 35/- and 38/5 per cwt.; parsnips, 6/6 to 8/- per cwt., and 2/- to 2/6 per dozen bundles; carrots, 1/4 to 1/6 per dozen ditto; cauliflowers, 1/- to 2/6, 3/3, and 4/3 per dozen; onions, 2/6 to 3/- per dozen, etc.; white Lisbon, 5/- per box; spring onions, 1/6 to 2/- per dozen bundles; parsley, 6d. to 1/- per bundle; turnips, 1/- to 1/6 per dozen bundles; beetroot, 1/- to 1/6 per dozen; cabbages, 2/6 to 3/- per dozen bunches; mushrooms, 1/- to 1/6 per punnet.

ILLINGSGATE FISH, Tuesday.—Supply fair, demand poor. Prices:—Soles, 1/- to 2/- per lb.; plaice, 1/- to 3/6; turbot 1/- to 1/6; brill 1/- to 1/6; Lobster 2/6 to 3/6; crabs 1/- to 1/6; whiting 1/- to 1/6; haddock 1/- to 1/6; cod 1/- to 1/6; mackerel 1/- to 1/6; herrings 3/- to 4/-; plaice 1/- to 1/6; kipper 1/- to 1/6; bloaters 1/- to 1/6; whitebait 1/6 to 2/-; mullet 1/- to 1/6; haddock 1/- to 1/6; cod 1/- to 1/6; roker 1/- to 1/6; skate 1/- to 1/6; salmon 2/- to 3/-; conger, 1/- to 1/6; eels 1/- to 1/6; shrimps 1/- to 1/6; prawns 1/- to 1/6; oysters 1/- to 1/6; lobsters 2/6 to 3/6; crabs 1/- to 1/6; whelks 1/- to 1/6; mussels 1/- to 1/6; cockles 1/- to 1/6; scallops 1/- to 1/6; periwinkles

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.0. DOORS OPEN 6.30.
THE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 9.15.
MRS. BRANDON THOMAS'S COMEDY,
IN THE EVER-POPULAR PLAY,
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
"ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH."—Daily Mail.
Usual Matinee Saturday at 2.30.
Next Week—THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p.m., and Saturday Matinee, "DAVID GARRICK." Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, "A TIGHT CORNER."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
ONE HOUSE ONLY—7 to 9.
THE
MONGADORS,
Greatest Speciality Act in the World!
G. W. FYFFE, THE O'CULLENS,
FILM VERSION OF THE GREAT FIGHT,
LEWIS v. BASHAM,
AND ALL STARS TO CO.
BOOK YOUR SEATS. TEL. 3268
GRAND MATINEE
IN AID OF
ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS' FUND
WILL BE HELD IN THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
By Kind Permission
On NEXT SATURDAY,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
The following distinguished artistes will appear:
Miss May Doyle, Irwin Galwater
Miss Florence Howley William Beidy
Miss Terry O'Connor O'Dowda-Wade
Miss Ethel O'Neill Stanley Wright
Irvine Lynch Miss Stewart-Weir
At the Piano—Miss Gertrude Culotahan.
Artistes from Theatres will also appear.
TICKETS 10/6, 7/6, 5/6, 3/6, 2/6, 1/-
Booking at Picott's.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS, At 6.30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 3.30.
"JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND,"
By G. B. SHAW.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3268.

ABBEY THEATRE.
MAIRE NIC SIUBHLAIGH will present "THE CHANGELING" (Sarl), "DEIRDRE" (Yeats-Colt), on SUNDAY, NOV. 28th, at 3 o'c., on MONDAY, NOV. 29th, at 7 o'c., in aid of TEACH ULTAIN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
ONE HOUSE ONLY, 6.45,
The Great Anti-Puritan Play,
MODERATION.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/6. Tel.—3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
FIRST TIME TO DUBLIN
"THE VICTIM,"
OR
"THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL."
A Picture that deserves Applause and Good Wishes.—The Irish Catholic, November, 1919.
Shows at 3.30, 5.30, and 7.30.
NOTICE TO PATRONS:
Performance Continuous, 3 to 9 p.m.
Bohemian Symphony Orchestra and Soloists.
Organist—Dr. GEO. P. HEWSON.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
MARY PICKFORD, in "ESMERALDA."
From the Novel by CHARLES GARVICE.
Thurs. — "BREED OF MEN." — Wm. S. Hart.
Professor Renaudi's Famous Orchestra.

D.U.M., CHOTA NAGPUR.
LADIES' AUXILIARY.
ANNUAL SALE,
MOLESWORTH HALL
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW
NOV. 24th and 25th, 1 to 6 o'clock.
Admission 1/-

RATHMINES HALL, BELGRAVE SQUARE
MISSIONARY SALE OF WORK
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW,
From 3 to 9 p.m.
WORK, TEAS, SUPPERS, CONCERTS.
To be Opened TO-DAY by LADY HOLMPATRICK at 3.

ADMISSION ..... 6d.

SKETCHING CLUB EXHIBITION,
ART UNION DRAWING, SAT. 27th,
8 MERRION ROW.
THE MYSTERY PLAY, ENTITLED
"THE STANDARD-BEARERS,"
AND TABLEAUX,
Which were to have been produced 27th inst. by the Chota Nagpur Land-a-Rine Club, in aid of D.U.M. Chota Nagpur Ladies' Auxiliary,
HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

SANDFORD TENNIS CLUB.
WHIST DRIVES AND DANCES,
TOWN HALL, RATHMINES.
Will commence 7 sharp during new Curfew Order.

THE HALL, 35 DAWSON ST.
EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOURS
BY
PERCY FRENCH,
MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, to SATURDAY, 4th DECEMBER,
10.30 a.m., to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION 1/- (including tax).

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
ONE HOUSE NIGHTLY,
7 TO 9
HANLON BROS. ARTHUR ASTILL.
THE WESTMINSTER SINGERS.
Augmented by All-Star Variety Company.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—Miss LILLIAN WHITTAKER.

TIVOLI TEL. 4125. TIVOLI
7 to 9 One House only.
L'INSOUCIANTA and JOHN AMADIO,
The Phenomenal Soprano and Flautist.
Two Cards. Musical Lemo.
And All-Star Co.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
3.30 TO 9 CONTINUOUS 3.30 TO 9.
LAST DAY OF
"ALLAN QUATERMAIN."
Rider Haggard's Famous Thrilling Romance.
Showing To-day only at 3.35, 5.40, and 7.45.
Mack Sennett's "Off Around the Town." Gazette, etc.
TO-MORROW (Thurs.) 3 to 9. (Continuous)
"Mrs. THOMPSON." From the book by W. J. Maxwell.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
2.30 ... CONTINUOUS ... 9.0.
"THE TEETH
OF THE TIGER."
Abounding in Mystery and Thrills.
ALL-STAR CAST.
THE WEDGEWOODS. Vocal Trio.
Every Afternoon and Evening. FULL ORCHESTRA
DANCE TO-MORROW,
7 to 9.15.
MR. HARRISON'S BAND.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE, 27 Adelaide road.

OWING TO THE CURFEW ORDER
MADAME ROCK'S
CLASSES
WILL COMMENCE AT 7.30.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN WHITE CROSS ASSOCIATION.
THE ANNUAL
PUBLIC MEETING
Will (D.V.) be held on
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
24th NOVEMBER 1920, at 4 o'clock,
IN
THE Y.M.C.A.,
8 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN
THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN WILL PRESIDE.
The following will also speak on "Public Morals in Dublin"—Mrs. Kirkwood, the Rev. Chancellor H. B. Kennedy, B.D.

ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH,
SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD
A GIFT DAY AND SALE OF
WORK
To be Opened by Mrs. H. Smith,
IN AID OF
MISSIONS AND PAROCHIAL NEEDS,
Will (D.V.) be Held in
THE PAROCHIAL HALL,
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE,
On TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
From 3.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

BLACKHALL PLACE CHURCH.
SACRED CONCERT
WHICH WAS ARRANGED FOR
THURSDAY, 25th INST.
POSTPONED
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
ANNUAL STAFF DANCE.
The above DANCE is unavoidably POSTPONED.

A PUBLIC MEETING
In Aid of
THE PERCY FRENCH MEMORIAL FUND,
Will be held in
MOLESWORTH HALL,
On FRIDAY, 26th,
At 8 P.M.
Sir John Ross, Bart., in the chair.
Speakers—The Lord Chancellor, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Lady Hanson, Canon Hannay.

RATHMINES AND PEMBROKE MAIN DRAINAGE BOARD.
NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT.
Notice is hereby given that Owen E. Browne, Local Government Auditor, has completed the Accounts for the Rathmines and Pembroke Main Drainage Board for the period ended the 31st day of December, 1919, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.
A Copy of the Auditor's Reports and of the Abstracts therein referred to can be obtained at this Office during office hours by any person interested, who may pay 1/- for the Report therefor the sum of sixpence each.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1920.
JOSHUA C. MANLY,
Clerk to the Board.
Town Hall, Pembroke, Co. Dublin.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take notice that I am about to refer Application for Renewal of Certificate of Registration of the North Munster Masonic Club, 6 The Crescent, Limerick, dated 7th November, 1920.
J. G. BOYD, Hon. Sec.

I HEREBY Give Notice that on Application will be made to the Secretary of Clubs for a Renewal of the Certificate of Registration to the STEPHEN'S GREEN CLUB, Limited.
Signed, C. V. MARTIN, Hon. Secretary.
20th November, 1920.

CHANGE OF HOUR
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, DUBLIN, a Branch Church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Rathmines Par., Services Sunday, 11.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Sunday School, 11.50 a.m. Wednesday Evening, Testimony Meeting at 7.30. Reading Room open daily at 85 Grafton street.

CONTRACTS.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, DUBLIN.
GROUP 32 1921.—LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
TENDERS are invited for a Contract—Group 32 1921—for LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, commencing on 1st January, 1921, and terminating on 30th April, 1922.
The Contract is limited to Dublin Printers only.
Copies of the Form of Tender may be obtained, and specimens of the work to be executed under the contract can be seen, upon application to the Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, Custom House, Dublin, who will afford any further information that can be given.
Tenders for the above are to be sent not later than 12 noon, on Wednesday, 1st December, 1920.
H.M. Stationery Office,
Westminster, S.W.1.
November, 1920.

RATHMINES AND RATHGAR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING AND BOOTS.
The Rathmines Urban District Council are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Clothing and Boots for their Workmen.
Full particulars and Tender Forms can be obtained at the Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Rathmines, on and after this date.
Tenders addressed to the Chairman of the Council and marked "Tender for Clothing, etc.," must be delivered at the Town Hall, Rathmines, at or before 10 a.m., on Saturday, December 11th, 1920.
SEACOME MASON,
Clerk of the Council.
Town Hall, Rathmines, Co. Dublin,
November 23rd, 1920.

FIREWOOD LOGS.
OF HIGH CALORIFIC VALUE.
2½ TON TO 16 TON LOTS.
35/- PER TON, in 5ft. Lengths.
50/- PER TON, in Blocks.
FREE DELIVERY
DUBLIN CITY AND SUBURBS,
ALSO 30 MILES SOUTH OF DUBLIN.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR TON LOTS.
CASH WITH ORDER.
KINDLING STICKS, 3/9 per Sack, at Works.
J. PULLAR PHIBBS, LTD.,
NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.
Telephone—Dublin, 1442.

WREATHS,
CROSSES,
BOUQUETS,
ARTISTICALLY MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
KNOWLES & SONS,
27 GRAFTON STREET.

BELFAST RESIDENTS
Having any difficulty in securing their Copy of this Paper in the forenoon will oblige by communicating with our BRANCH Office, 106 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
CART AND RICK COVERS
in
GREEN, DRAB, BLACK and WHITE,
HORSE LOIN COVERS.
DRILL COATS FOR CATTLE SALESMEN.
OIL COATS, CAPES, HATS.
RUBBER MATS, ALL SIZES.
AGENTS FOR
DICK'S BALATA BELTING.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
45 & 46 LR. SACKVILLE ST.,
76 MID. ABBEY STREET,
54 NASSAU STREET,
65 DAWSON STREET,
} DUBLIN
4180 AT CORK AND LONDON.

By Special Appointment
ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
WATCH BRACELETS.
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.
EDMOND JOHNSON, LTD.,
94 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

MODERN KITCHEN RANGES,
SPECIAL CHIMNEY PIECES
IN MARBLE, WOOD, AND METAL.
MODERN ECONOMIC GRATES.
MARBLE AND TILED HEARTHS.
MODERN FENDERS AND CURBS.
800 SUITES ON VIEW. CALL AND SEE THEM
MAGUIRE & GATCHELL,
7, 9, 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—The barometer has begun to fall rather decidedly in the south and southwest of these islands, but it seems probable that the Continental anti-cyclone will continue to maintain generally fair weather for a time.
Ireland, N.W., N.E., and S.E.—Wind S.E. or E., moderate or fresh, strong locally; fair; visibility fair or good; moderate or rather low temperature.
Ireland, S.W.—Wind S.E. or E., moderate to strong; fair to cloudy or dull, perhaps rain later; visibility mainly fair; rather cold; local frost inland.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day....Morning 9.53 | Evening 10.13
To-morrow ..... 10.33 | 10.54

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day....Rises ... 8. 6 | Sets 4.17
To-morrow.... „ ... 8. 7 | „ 4.16

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 5.17 P.M.

The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1920.

As the result of a bomb explosion in Patrick street, Cork, last night, two men lost their lives and several other persons were injured.—(P. 5.)

Three policemen were killed and five injured in a motor accident in the County Clare on Monday night.—(P. 5.)

The bodies of six of the military officers who were killed in Dublin on Sunday will be taken to London to-morrow for interment there on Friday.—(P. 5.)

Many searches and arrests were made by the military in Dublin and throughout the provinces yesterday.—(P. 5.)

Three prisoners who attempted to escape from police custody in Dublin on Monday morning were shot dead.—(P. 5.)

In the House of Lords yesterday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading, and Lord Dunraven moved the rejection, of the Government of Ireland Bill. The debate was adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock.—(P. 5.)

In reply to questions in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Hamar Greenwood gave an official account of the incidents which led to the shooting at Croke Park on Sunday last.—(P. 5.)

On the report stage of the Agriculture Bill, the House of Commons yesterday rejected Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's amendment proposing to omit Clause 27, which applies the Act to Ireland.—(P. 5.)

The Criminal Injuries (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee stage yesterday, and was reported to the House.—(P. 6.)

The death took place in London yesterday of Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Callaghan, G.C.B.—(P. 4.)

In London yesterday the Stock Markets were quiet and dull, and prices still tended downwards. Conditions in the Irish markets were unchanged. Gold fell to 115s. 10d. per ounce. Dublin market was stagnant, with Dunlops very weak.—(P. 7.)

Drift.

The complete stoppage of the railways throughout the South and West of Ireland is now a matter of days. From to-morrow Galway and Sligo will be connected with Dublin by a single passenger service daily, and the regular trains for goods and live-stock will cease to run. In other words, the Western cattle industry will have ceased to exist. The notices of dismissal to the Great Southern Company's staffs will expire almost immediately, and arrangements are being made for the closing of stations. In this crisis the railwaymen are afflicted with an almost grotesque paralysis of thought and action, and the whole country appears to be in the same condition. More than a week has passed since the All-Ireland Labour Congress considered the situation—and funked it. After a great deal of talk the Congress put the whole responsibility on the railwaymen's own shoulders; but during the last week the railwaymen have decided nothing at all. They have refused to resume work, and they have refused to vote for a complete stoppage of the railways. The result of this attitude must be, of course, a complete stoppage without even the dignity of a decision by its authors. The statement which the local secretary of the men's union issued yesterday reveals a sorry state of affairs. The Congress left the decision to the railwaymen, who are now feverishly anxious to leave it to somebody else. Some branches demand a ballot, but Mr. Bermingham indicates that the majority are as eager to get rid of their responsibility as if it were a live bomb—as, indeed, it is. An All-Ireland Conference is suggested, or a reference to Mr. Arthur Griffith; but, if there is any prospect of a decision by the men themselves, Mr. Bermingham knows nothing about it. In the meanwhile only one hand has been extended to help the men out of the pit which they have dug for themselves. The Irish Chambers of Commerce have offered their mediation, but this, it appears, has been either rejected or ignored. It does not seem to have occurred to the Executive of that powerful body, the National Union of Railwaymen, that they owe any guidance to their twenty thousand members in Ireland. They, too, refuse to accept the slightest measure of responsibility. We gather from a brief account of Mr. J. H. Thomas's latest speech in Wales that he is opposed to the munitions strike. He is reported to have said that ninety-five per cent. of the Irish railwaymen were acting, through fear, against their convictions. Why then does he not rouse their courage by giving them a firm lead? If he, too, shrinks from responsibility, why does his Executive hesitate to give definite orders for the taking of a ballot in Ireland?

If the railwaymen refuse to decide for themselves, if their union refuses to lead them, if Irish Labour refuses to make itself responsible, we are confronted with these alternatives—a policy of drift towards sure disaster, and salvation through the Irish people themselves. At the present rate of curtailment three main railways will be closed within a fortnight. In that event swift and complete ruin will overtake three-quarters of the country. Hunger will stalk the land; unemployment will become general; industry and commerce will collapse; the coming Christmas season will mean calamity instead of big profits for every trader and farmer in the South and West. Already the murder campaign and the munitions strike have hit them hardly. We note, for instance, that the Sugar Commission has instructed English refiners and wholesale merchants to restrict their trade with Ireland to cash dealings "until conditions have become more normal." When the Irish railways are closed trade with Great Britain on any terms will have become impossible, and the national paralysis will play havoc with the accumulated profits of the four years of war. If this misfortune comes upon Ireland, she will have deserved it. It will be the result of her own weakness and cowardice. There is, we are confident, not a single farmer, manufacturer, shop-keeper, or public body on which these interests are represented, that does not hate and fear the prospect of a railway stoppage. Not one of these individuals or public bodies is ignorant of the inevitable consequences. Not one of them is not anxious that the railwaymen shall resume work unconditionally without a moment's delay. Yet hardly one of them—with the notable exception of the Irish Chambers of Commerce—has dared to make public opinion by putting these convictions into honest words. The voice of political Labour invites the railwaymen to war and misery. The voice of Irish trade and commerce, on which the railways live, is silent, and without its support the men are afraid to do what they want to do. There is yet time—but a perilously short time—for a bold assertion of the real influences in the economic life of Ireland. If every Church, every newspaper, and every association of farmers and traders will decide, between now and Saturday, to tell the railwaymen to go back to work, they will obey the national demand. If they are not pushed, in all probability they will stay where they are, and the whole Irish people will be partners in their tragic folly.

International Labour.

A special International Trade Union Congress was opened in London on Monday, and will remain in session throughout the present week. It has no connection either with the "Second" or with the "Third." International, and has been anathematised violently by the Bolsheviks. On the other hand, the American Federation of Labour has decided to hold itself aloof from the Congress's councils on the ground that revolutionary influences are too strong among its members. The London International, therefore, may be said to stand about midway between Moscow Communism and Washington's reaction. It is frankly socialistic, but draws the line at revolution. For that reason alone it is capable of much useful work. The presence of German and Austrian delegates makes the Congress remarkable. Sixteen countries in all are represented, including, of course, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, and Canada, and of the neutral States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and Luxemburg. It is the first occasion since the war when representatives of the Central Powers have attended a conference on British soil, and provides, as we hope, a good omen for the speedy advent of world-peace. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who was appointed President, cited the world shortage in raw materials and the "wicked gambling" in foreign exchanges as two of the worst evils of the present time, and expressed the hope that the Congress would concentrate all its efforts on these and similar problems. He declared, that, while he and his friends were determined to remedy the social and industrial ills from which the world was suffering, they believed that "this could not be achieved by a mere bloody upheaval, but by an intelligent appreciation by the working class of its own social welfare in exercising the political freedom which it enjoys." These words are sound sense. They indicate a clear course to the London International between the Scylla of inaction and the Charybdis of Bolshevism.

The war has destroyed the whole fabric of economic organisations throughout the Continent of Europe. To talk of its "reconstruction" as of some feat of legerdemain is clearly absurd. It was an organic growth, and, as Dean Inge has said very aptly, one cannot rebuild a felled tree. Europe's economy before the war might be compared to a banyan tree, which, since the industrial revolution, has been spreading its branches across the Continent, until every branch itself has become a parent tree and has given birth to dozens of further offshoots. This great growth has been laid low by the shocks of a four years' war, and before anything like the old order can be restored a new tree must be planted. Here is the International's task. It must get back to first economic principles, and impress on the 25,000,000 workers whom its delegates represent the fundamental causes of their plight. Nothing can be achieved unless all work together. Thus, for instance, in Central Europe the small States must put an end to their absurd policy of mutual boycott. Resources, to a large extent, must be pooled, especially so far as raw materials are concerned. Every mine, every oil well, every factory, and every machine in Europe should be used for the benefit of Europe. In this way individual nations also will secure the maximum advantages for themselves. The time has come when economics must be divorced absolutely from politics. "In the present circumstances," says M. Albert Thomas, one of the most patriotic of Frenchmen, "reconstruction cannot be national. It must be international. If the world wants to live and develop its civilisation, it must go very far in this direction." Undoubtedly, M. Thomas is right; and, if the "International" now in session in London determines to inspire a spirit of common endeavour into the workers of Europe, it will do more good than a thousand Acts of Parliament. Europe is, and will remain, an economic unit. Politics have ignored that fact wilfully since the Armistice. Therefore, in the councils of Europe's workers, politics must be taboo.

Cricket in Australia.

Fortune has been unkind to the English cricket team which is on tour in Australia. Waddington has been indisposed since he landed in the Dominion; Hitch has not been able to participate in the matches because of an injury received in a practice game; and Parkin has been "off colour." Despite these handicaps, the side won the first two matches in brilliant style; but when it met New South Wales defeat overtook it. The home team gained a magnificent victory by six wickets. The result has been received with keen disappointment in the United Kingdom, but the fact is that the English team has not had time to become accustomed to the conditions in Australia. The ease with which the two earlier matches were won really contributed to the defeat at Sydney, for, owing to the application of the closure, some of the batsmen went to the wicket without much batting practice and with no experience of the Australian bowling. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the mis-timing of strokes was of frequent occurrence and caused many batting failures. Moreover, the change of climate has affected every member of the team. In a few weeks' time the men should be inured to the Australian heat and accustomed to exceedingly fast wickets, and then we may expect better cricket from them.

Prussian Politeness.

A few public-spirited citizens have banded themselves together in an effort to make politeness popular in Berlin. They have issued a statement in which they admit with the greatest frankness that the typical Berliner never has possessed good manners. "The average citizen's reputation for ungraciousness," they say, "is far, far worse than it was seven years ago," and the stage has been reached where "this eternal barrack tone of his, this persistent touchiness, this perpetual discourtesy must be banished." The reformers then give details of their plan of campaign. On Sunday and every day next week representatives of the Society, who are unimpeachable judges of good manners, will walk through the streets of Berlin, and hunt for polite men. Those who pass the tests will receive certificates and their photographs will be taken. The certificates will enable them to participate in a "politeness" competition. Some two hundred prizes have been provided, and at the end of the week the person who, in the opinion of the judges, is the most polite man in Berlin will be rewarded with a gift of a thousand marks. The promoters have a heavy task before them, and, if they succeed in reconstructing the Berliner's manners—well, anything may happen.

THE IRISH MAILS.

NEW CONTRACT APPROVED.

In the House of Commons last night, on the motion that the contract, dated November 11th, 1920, between the Postmaster-General and the London and North-Western Railway Company for the conveyance of mails between Holyhead and Kingstown be approved—

Mr. Ladwey submitted that, from the point of view of Ireland, it was an important matter. The House should realise that the London and North-Western Railway Company had offered, or proposed to give, for £100,000 a year what the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company gave for about the same sum. For years, he appealed to the Postmaster-General not to oppose an inquiry by a Select Committee to consider the whole question of the Irish mails, and, referring to the possibility of the mails being carried by air in the near future, said it was a matter that should be included in the inquiry.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy said that he was glad to know that a satisfactory arrangement had been made by the London and North-Western Railway, by which the officers and crews of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company were to be practically taken over. There was a great future for air transport on mails, and he hoped the Postmaster-General would take that subject into his serious consideration.

General Owen Thomas expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made by the London and North-Western Railway Company for taking over the crews of the City of Dublin Company.

Colonel Moore Brabazon appealed to the Postmaster-General to try an air mail service to Ireland as soon as possible.

Sir Robert Thomas said that the new contract would be a great advantage to Holyhead, because all the repairs to the boats would be done in that place.

Mr. Wignall said that the Labour Party had been successful in arriving at an agreement with the London and North-Western Railway Company as to the position of the employés of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The workmen would be better off under the new arrangement than under the old.

The Postmaster-General said that the Post Office were not overlooking the question of air mails, but the contract offered no obstacle to the development of this service when it became a practicable proposition.

Mr. Moles protested against the attitude taken up by the Postmaster-General with regard to local improvements demanded by commercial people in Ireland.

Mr. MacVeagh supported the motion, which was agreed to.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
TUESDAY.

Major-General H. H. Tudor had the honour of being invited to dine with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge this evening.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN.

We regret to announce the death of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Astley Callaghan, which occurred yesterday afternoon at 11 Cadogan Court, London, S.W., the residence of Air Vice-Marshal Sykes. Admiral Callaghan had been ill for some months past, and the immediate cause of death was an affection of the heart. The son of the late Mr. Frederick Callaghan, of County Cork, the late Admiral was born in December, 1852. He married in 1876 Edith Saumarez, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Grosvenor, and leaves a widow, one son, and three daughters. Entering the Royal Navy, he became Captain in 1894, and attained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in 1917. The vessels under his command included Hermione, Endymion, Edgar, Cæsar, and Prince of Wales. Admiral Callaghan's other activities comprise his command of the Naval Brigade in China for the relief of the Legation in Peking, 1900. He was a naval A.D.C. to King Edward VII., and was first and principal naval adviser to the King since 1914, besides filling the position of Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications (1894-97). The distinguished officer became Rear-Admiral of the Channel Fleet in 1906. He commanded the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, 1907-8; was Admiral in Command, Mediterranean Fleet, 1908-10; commanded the Second Division Home Fleet, 1910-11; was Commander-in-Chief Home Fleet, 1911-14; and held the like position at the Nore, 1915-18. His decorations were awarded as follows:—C.B., 1900; C.V.O., 1907; K.C.V.O., 1909; K.C.B., 1910; G.C.V.O., 1912; G.C.B., 1916. He was also a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

THE SAFETY OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN DUBLIN.

Military officers in Dublin, it is understood, will be provided with apartments in local military barracks in future, and will wear uniform whether on duty or not. This is intended to safeguard officers, many of whom, as the murders on Sunday prove, discarded uniform while not on duty and occupied private residence. A similar regulation was in force during the great war.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

50 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

When the House of Commons began business to-day the scene was singularly quiet. There were very few members present, and the Government Benth was occupied by only one Minister. The Nationalists were not present. A great number of questions were put and answered, several referring to Ireland, but there was little enthusiasm, and dulness prevailed, redeemed now and again by a tiny flash of humour. Of yesterday's scene there was no reminder.

After the usual question hour to-day Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy rose to ask a private notice question concerning the scene at Croke Park on Sunday last. He made suggestions that did not receive support from Sir Hamar Greenwood, who pointed out that the visitation to the ground was pre-arranged with a view to securing, if possible, some of the "gunmen" who had taken part in the murders of the morning. He then read the official police report, but this, in turn, did not satisfy the Nationalists. Mr. Kelly wanted to know whether it was true that a machine gun had been turned on the crowd, and a boy of ten had been bayonetted by the police. His statement brought Lady Astor to her feet with a demand that the Chief Secretary should inquire into it. Lady Astor was most indignant, and though, in her agitation, she failed to put the question in proper form, the Speaker and the House allowed her latitude, and she concluded by turning to the Nationalists and saying: "That is a terrible thing to say." The House approved of her sentiments.

A very pretty little display of political tactics followed. Sir Donald Maclean rose, and asked Mr. Bonar Law what business he intended to take to-morrow, since the proposed Irish debate was not to take place. Mr. Law, after expressing his surprise that the "Wee Frees" had decided to drop the debate, said that the Government were prepared at any time for the debate; but, if those who had wished for a day did not want to pursue the subject, he was sure that the whole matter would be understood outside, as well as inside, the House. Sir Donald was prompted by Mr. Hogge, and rose to say that he would take to-morrow. Mr. Devlin then said that he had not been consulted, and to-morrow would be inconvenient to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, but that the Nationalists were willing to have the debate. The upshot of all the talk was that the debate will now take place to-morrow, as originally intended, but with the difference that the situation is profoundly changed for the "Wee Frees" by the tragedy of Sunday.

The Labour Party, as a body, is greatly disappointed with the result of the election for the Wrekin Division, though it is not surprised. Its members were hoping that the tide against Labour candidates was subsiding and that a moderate man like Mr. Duncan might succeed in polling heavily. They are right in thinking that it is a fear of revolutionary methods that induces the electors to vote against Labour candidates, but another thing that they will have to recognise is the determination of the ex-Service voters to break away from the Labour Party, which has refused justice to the fighting man.

Mr. MacVeagh has given notice for Thursday to ask the Chief Secretary "how many arrests have been made in connection with reprisals; how many convictions have taken place; in how many cases courts of inquiry have been held; and what steps the Chief Secretary took to prevent the Government reprisals from degenerating into a war on women and children."

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck will ask the Prime Minister on Thursday whether he has yet decided to receive the deputation appointed to convey to him the resolutions passed by the Irish Peace Conference.

The deplorable Irish political situation brought about what may be described as quite an exceptional modern-day scene in the House of Lords this evening when the Lord Chancellor returned to the Woolsack in evident vigour from his recent infirmity, and moved the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill.

There was a full attendance of Peers on both sides. The steps of the Throne were fully occupied. The diplomatic and other special galleries were well attended. Scores of Peeresses were in the galleries, and members of the House of Commons filled the end galleries. Two men rarely recognised in the House were conspicuous, Mr. Bonar Law, leader in the Lower Chamber, occupied a place on the steps of the Throne, while Viscount Grey was a prominent figure on the Front Opposition Bench.

The Lord Chancellor, who spoke for well-nigh two hours in explaining the measure which has been designed to bring "peace with honour" to the Irish race, struck at once the tone and vital occasion in his opening sentence. "My lords," he said, "after many years of public life I cannot call to mind a occasion which afforded me more anxiety than the task which I approach to-day. I should be blind, indeed, if I ignored the atmosphere of emotion and indignation under which all of us at this moment approach the consideration of this great question."

On resuming his seat the learned lord was loudly cheered, a mark of appreciation very seldom expressed in their lordships' House.

The Earl of Dunraven met the motion for the second reading by a direct negative, contending that the Bill met with no support from the great majority of the Irish people, and afforded no prospect of any permanent settlement.

The debate was continued up to almost midnight, but it furnished nothing new in the dragged-out controversy. Even the Marquis of Sligo, who said that he spoke as representing the West of Ireland, advanced simply the oft-repeated declaration that the measure was entirely unacceptable to the Unionists of that portion of the most distressful country.

At the adjournment it was stated that the proceedings of the second reading were likely to be prolonged over several days.

There was almost universal approval among members of Parliament of the idea of a public funeral in London for the remains of the British officers who were assassinated in Dublin on Sunday. It was generally agreed that they died as finely for King and country as if they had been slain in battle, and the opinion was unanimous that the public would be most anxious to join in according them last honours. The bodies, carried across the Channel in one of the naval destroyers, are to be brought to Euston, and the War Office authorities are, I believe, quite willing to arrange for giving them a suitable escort. This would probably include a gun-carriage for each officer and accompanying detachments of Guardsmen. Of course, however, nothing in this direction can be arranged without consultation with the relatives.

A member of Parliament extensively engaged in business assured me to-day that the slump in the prices of commodities is a reality. He could speak from his own observation and experience. He cited sugar as one illustration. It is to-day £20 lower per ton than the top price, and, as a consequence, a merchant of his acquaintance is a loser on a stock of only thirty tons to the extent of more than £2,000. Palm oil was another illustration. This is now £42 per ton, having fallen from £96.

MILITARY AND DUBLIN CITY HALL.

The military authorities called on the Lord Mayor of Dublin last evening and countermanded for the present the order with reference to the taking over of the City Hall.

GERMANY AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

STRATEGY AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

THE HEAD AND THE WALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 11.

In yesterday's *Tageblatt* a leading article, headed "Ireland," was devoted to a discussion of the whole Irish question. The article was prompted by the report of the passage of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. It is forcefully written, though it mainly consists of a summary of the outstanding historical facts of the development of the Irish question in the politics of the United Kingdom. Special attention is devoted to the events which have occurred since the outbreak of the war. The article obviously—and wisely—tries to refrain from passing judgment.

Ireland seems to have comparatively little influence on European affairs as a whole. In the mind of the average outsider the Irish people are as little a separate race or nationality as the people of, let us say, Silesia or Posen seem to the average Irishman to be a separate entity; he has been accustomed to thinking of Germany as a single whole. For that reason this article is significant. Not less interesting and, to me, surprising was the persistency with which the German papers interested themselves day by day in the tragic story of the Lord Mayor of Cork. In the Sunday illustrated supplement of the *Tageblatt* was a picture of the coffin being borne to the grave. But again it is significant that the papers throughout confined their remarks chiefly to fact and less to judgment. This seems to me to illustrate the fact that Ireland is little understood on the Continent. It was surprising how many people asked me why the British Government had resorted to that medieval form of punishment—starvation. It is difficult for a German to understand that a course of action leading to certain death could be self-imposed. This failure to appreciate the meaning of passive resistance is, naturally, not universal. Many people, of course, do understand, but in general the ideas on the subject are very confused.

One thing, however, is recognised—that, whatever the ultimate solution of the Irish question may be, the real solution, when it does come, will make Ireland of very considerable importance in European affairs. This is true for two main reasons. First, there is the strategical importance of Ireland. Nobody contemplates another European war in the near future; but the necessary warfare in which the Continent of Europe has always been plunged, and the ever-long bitternesses, intensified by the result of the last war and the nature of the Peace Treaty which closed it, leave the generally prevailing belief—League of Nations or no League—that another war is only a question of time. In such a war Germany's impulse of revenge would be directed against England, and the strategical position of Ireland as a submarine base would urge her to court Irish friendship.

The second element which will bring Ireland into far greater prominence in the economy of Europe is its capacity for producing food and raw material. Ireland, by virtue of its nature and history, must remain chiefly an agricultural country, and Central Europe must remain for many years short of the food and raw materials which it needs so badly. A large amount of the pre-war food supply came from Russia; a great portion came from America. It is impossible to foresee when the former supply will again be available in anything like its original magnitude. The supply from America is less accessible because more distant, and the old obstacle of the rate of exchange makes it harder to buy from America than from a country using British currency. Not only could vast quantities of foodstuffs be sent from Ireland to the Continent, but the unexploited mineral wealth of Ireland could be opened up. An ordered Ireland, developed by soundly financed enterprises, covered by a motor transport system, less hampered by the burden of the war than the other countries of Europe, would enjoy an enviable prosperity, could increase instead of losing population, could solve without any superhuman efforts its own financial problems, and would be of increasing importance in the affairs of Europe.

So much is evident to anyone who cares to give a moment's thought to the subject. What mystifies the outside world is the cause that prevents the seemingly inevitable from coming to pass. The writer of the article in the *Tageblatt* says:—"What the observer from afar sees is simply this—that Ireland runs with its head against the wall. . . . The material reasons for the attack on the wall, therefore, hardly exist any longer. Only the memory of them can fan into a flame the enmity

PONDENCE.

REET, LONDON,
DAY NIGHT.
Commons began
e was singularly
y few members
nment Bench was
Minister. The
resent. A great
were put and
g to Ireland, but
sm, and dulness
and again by a
Of yesterday's
ider.
hour to-day Lieu-
ortny rose to ask a
ncerning the scene
y last. He made
t receive support
ood, who pointed
o the ground was
e to securing, if
mmen" who had
s of the morning
ant police report
not satisfy the
wanted to know
a machine gun
crowd, and a bov
ed by the police.
he Lady
t, and though, in
to put the ques
Speaker and the
ade, and she con
Nationalists and
ble thing to say.
her sentiments.
splay of political
Donald Maclean
ar Law what busi-
to-morrow, since
e was not to take
xpressing his sur
ment had decided
that the Govern-
any time for the
e had wished for
arsue the subject.
ole matter would
is well as inside,
was prompted by
ay to say that he
Mr. Devlin then
n consulted, and
onvenient to Mr.
the Nationalists
he debate. The
s that the debate
to-morrow, as
rith the difference
profoundly changed
y the tragedy of

body, is greatly
sult of the elec-
sion, though it is
bers were hoping
abour candidates
a moderate man
ucceed in polling
in thinking that
ary methods that
s the aggressive
thing that they
s the determina-
voters to break
Party, which has
ting them.
given notice for
Secretary "how
made in connec-
many motorcars
Low many cases
been held; and
ecretary took to
reprisals from
on women and

Bentinck will ask
Insurance Act
ceive the deputa-
ey to him the
the Irish Peace

olitical situation
be described as
ferday scene in
evening when the
his recent indis-
e second reading
eland Bill.
dance of Peers on
the Throne were
omatic and other
attended. Scores
he galleries, and
f Commons filled
me rarely recog-
conspicuous. Mr.
e Lower Chamber,
the steps of the
Grey was a pro-
Front Opposition

who spoke for
e explaining the
designed to bring
o the Irish race
and vital occasion

"My lords," he
e of public life I
n which afforded
the task which I
ld be blind in
e atmosphere of
under which all
pproach the con-
question."
the learned lord
mark of apprecia-
sed in their lord-

t met the motion
by a direct nega-
he Bill met with
at majority of the
ood prospect of
ed up to almost
hed nothing new
overy. Even the
said that he spoke
t of Ireland, add-
eated declaration
ntirely unaccept-
that portion of the

was stated that
ond reading were
r several days.
niversal approval
ament of the idea
London for the
officers who were
on Sunday. It
as they died as
rays as if they had
their opinion was
ile would be most
ording them last
arried across the
naval destroyers,
ton, and the War
elieve, quite will-
them a suitable
probably include a
dinner and accom-
Guardsmen. Of
in this direction
consultation with

ment extensively
sured me to-day
rices of commodi-
ould speak from
experience. He
rations. It is to-
an the top price,
matchmaker in
n a stock of only
t of more than
another illustra-
per ton, having

UBLIN CITY

alled on the Lord
ning and counter-
order with reference
y Hall.

GERMANY AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

STRATEGY AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

THE HEAD AND THE WALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 13.

In yesterday's *Tageblatt* a leading article, headed "Ireland," was devoted to a discussion of the whole Irish question. The article was prompted by the report of the passage of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. It is forcefully written, though it mainly consists of a summary of the outstanding historical facts of the development of the Irish question in the politics of the United Kingdom. Special attention is devoted to the events which have occurred since the outbreak of the war. The article obviously—and wisely—tries to refrain from passing judgment.

Ireland seems to have comparatively little influence on European affairs as a whole. In the mind of the average outsider the Irish people are as little a separate race or nationality as the people of, let us say, Silesia or Posen seem to the average Irishman to be a separate entity; he has to force himself to thinking of Germany as a single whole. For that reason this article is significant. Not less interesting and, to me, surprising was the persistency with which the German papers interested themselves day by day in the tragic story of the Lord Mayor of Cork. In the Sunday illustrated supplement of the *Tageblatt* was a picture of the coffin being borne to the grave. But equally it is significant that the papers throughout confined their remarks chiefly to fact and less to judgment. This seems to me to illustrate the fact that Ireland is little understood in this continent. It was surprising how many people asked me why the British Government had resorted to that medieval form of punishment—starvation. It is difficult for a German to understand that a course of action leading to certain death could be self-imposed. This failure to appreciate the meaning of passive resistance is, naturally, not universal. Many people, of course, do understand, but in general the ideas on the subject are very confused.

One thing, however, is recognised—that, whatever the ultimate solution of the Irish question may be, the real solution, when it does come, will make Ireland of very considerable importance in European affairs. This is true for two main reasons. First, there is the strategical importance of Ireland. Nobody contemplates another European war in the near future; but the incessant warfare in which the Continental Empires has always been involved, and the age-long bitternesses, intensified by the result of the last war and the nature of the Peace Treaty which closed it, leave the generally prevailing belief—League of Nations or no League—that another war is only a question of time. In such a war Germany's impulse of revenge would be directed against England, and the strategical position of Ireland as a whole marine base would urge her to court Irish friendship.

The second element which will bring Ireland into far greater prominence in the economy of Europe is its capacity for producing food and raw material. Ireland, by virtue of its natures and history, must remain chiefly an agricultural country, and Central Europe must remain for many years short of the food and raw materials which it needs so badly. A large amount of the pre-war food supply came from Russia; a great portion came from America. It is impossible to foresee when this source of supply will again be available in anything like its original magnitude. The supply from America is less accessible because more distant, and the old obstacle of the rate of exchange makes it harder to buy from America than from a country using British currency. Not only could Germany obtain food supplies, beef in particular, from Ireland to the Continent, but the unexploited mineral wealth of Ireland could depend on London and Ireland, developed by modern methods and enterprises, covered by a motor transport system, less hampered by the burden of the war than the other countries of Europe, would enjoy an enviable prosperity, and Ireland, a teeming population, could solve without any superhuman effort its own financial problems, and would be of increasing importance in the affairs of Europe.

So much is evident to anyone who cares to give a moment's thought to the subject. What constitutes the outside world is the causes that prevent the seemingly inevitable from coming to pass. The writer of the article in the *Tageblatt* says:—"What the observer from afar sees is simply this—that Ireland runs with its head against the wall. . . . The material reasons for the attack on the wall, therefore, hardly exist any longer. Only the memory of them can fan into a flame the enmity which the Irish, because of temperamental differences and artificial conditions, feel towards the English. The writer of the article has no party to serve and no particular aim to allow. He writes to give information based on the opinions of Irishmen who are forced in what is an extremely obscure problem. He says towards the end of the article: "The struggle will continue for a time—till Ireland is exhausted. England can hold out without over feeling seriously affected. It is doubtful if the Home Rule Act will ever be put into force."

The judgment of this able observer or that of the confusion, great or small, that a solution to be expected within measurable time. Yet Ireland is able to perform an immense service to the Continental Empires, and incidentally to grow rich itself in supplying those things that are to hasten started and which she can produce in unlimited measure. Ireland's real problem is the one imposed by outside forces than one of the temperament of the Irish people itself and the settlement of family quarrels. It will be the greatest disorder of all if the present opportunity is allowed to pass by unseized on account of the cherishing of grievances whose causes have either ceased to exist or can be removed.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FATHER GRIFFIN.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Michael Griffin took place yesterday from the chapel a Roman Catholic Church, Galway, the body being carried for some distance outside the town, after which it was placed in a motor hearse, and conveyed to Loughrea for interment. Prior to the removal of the body, Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Galway Roman Catholic Cathedral, those present including the Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea, Bishop of Galway, and Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert. Over one hundred and fifty priests assisted at the Mass, which was celebrated by the Very Rev. Canon Sexton, St. Mary's College, Galway. The church was unable to accommodate all those wishing to attend, and, outside in the open space, the Very Rev. Dean Hynes, of University College, recited the Rosary, and then pointed out over you like." "Have you seen Trotsky's eyes?" He is called "The Wolf."

The funeral procession from the Cathedral was very imposing, all classes and creeds being represented. A group of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary raised their hats as the corpse passed.

The chief mourners included Mrs. Griffin, Garteen (mother). Annie and Cissie (sisters), Morgan and Patrick (brothers), and James and Joseph Coyne, Clonbur (uncles). Letters of sympathy were numerous, and many beautiful wreaths were sent by sympathisers.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued last night, contains a list of ladies and gentlemen promoted in, or appointed to, the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war. Included in the list are:—Dame Commander—Miss Audrey Charlotte Georgina Buller, R.R.C., for work as Administrator of War Hospitals in Exeter and Torquay during the war. Commanders—Mr. Gordon Ralf Hall Caine, Deputy Controller of Paper; and Mr. Charles Butt Stanton, J.P., M.P.

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

At the opening session of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration at 44 Hallam street, London, W., yesterday afternoon, the President, Sir Donald MacAlister said that the only change of membership which he had to record was the accession of Dr. Denis J. Coffey, President of University College, Dublin, whom the National University of Ireland had sent in place of Sir Bertram Windle. Dr. Coffey's reputation as a physiologist and as administrator, said Sir Donald, had preceded him, and had assured him of a welcome on the Council.

Dr. Coffey was introduced to the Council by Dr. Magennis, President of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 7 to 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Charley's Aunt," 2.30 and 7 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Moderation," 6.45 p.m.
Empire Theatre—7 to 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 to 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"John Bull's Other Island," 6.30.
La Scala Theatre—Pictures, etc., 2.30 to 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 9 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Bachelors Club Exhibition—6 Merrion Row.
D.U.M., Costa Nasgar (Ladies' Auxiliary)—Annual sale, Molesworth Hall, 1 to 6 p.m.
Rathmines Hall, Belgrave Square—Missionary Sale of Work, 7 to 9 p.m.
Dublin Guardians, 12.30 o'clock.
White Cross Association—Meeting, Gregg Hall, 4.0.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

IRELAND IN THE LORDS.

The Times, commenting in a leading article upon the speech of the Lord Chancellor in presenting the Government of Ireland Bill in the House of Lords yesterday, says:—His speech, though skilful in defence, failed utterly, as a contribution to constructive policy. Like every other Minister who has recently spoken on this issue, the Lord Chancellor virtually admitted the grant of complete fiscal autonomy to Ireland—to be an important factor in any final settlement, but, like every other Minister, he hesitated to confess that it is, and always must be, an essential preliminary to the assent of an Irish peace. On this point Lord Dunraven was especially convincing. He held that there was no human being entitled to speak for the Irish people who was not pledged to separation. With the faith of one long experienced in Irish affairs, he urged against the negative attitude of the Government that a great body of moderate opinion does even now exist in Ireland, and that it would "speedily revive if there were the smallest possibility of its achieving anything." To him, as to all Irishmen of moderate view, the refusal of full fiscal and financial control to Ireland is the most fatal defect in the Government's policy, and because he believes the House of Lords powerless to secure the amendment of the bill in this respect he has moved the motion which the Lord Chancellor regards as tantamount to rejection. He could not have vindicated his action by any argument more likely to appeal to those who seek to improve the Government Bill. His case, as he has stated it, is strong. But, in our view, its moral force is weakened by the fact that the terms of his motion have enlisted the support of Lord Willoughby de Broke and other peers who are confessedly engaged in a reactionary attempt to return to the Act of Union. Lord Dunraven is right in principle, but we cannot judge the movement he leads solely in the light of his own single-mindedness. We do, however, most strongly urge upon the Government not to be obdurate upon the financial clause. Even the provisions of their bill do not commit them to an irrevocable refusal of Lord Dunraven's demand. At the time of the Irish Convention the Prime Minister regarded the question of conceding control of Customs and Excise to Ireland as one for sympathetic consideration after the war. Surely this is the occasion for a bold stroke of statecraft, which would do more to resolve the fundamental difficulties of the Irish situation than any defeat of the Sinn Fein armies, or any triumph of administration.

THE LEAGUE AND ITS PROBLEMS.

In the highest interests of mankind it is a subject of deep regret that the Assembly of the League of Nations should be confronted at their first meeting with problems which the League by its constitution, is particularly unfitted to solve, observes *The Times* in an editorial article to-day. On Monday the Assembly had before them the question of Armenia; to-day our Vilna message describes the perplexities which fetter Colonel Chardigny's Mission to Poland and Lithuania. The helplessness of the League in the presence of the difficulties which these questions offer is brought out with depressing clearness in Mr. Balfour's speech. The machinery of the Covenant, he observed, was also designed to deal with such conditions as exist in Armenia, nor, we may add, such conditions as exist in Poland and Lithuania. It was intended to apply to the action of civilised States with established frontiers, and with populations sensible to the pressure of outside opinion. What can be expected from Turkish rulers, who massacre Armenians, care for that opinion? They are supremely indifferent to what Paris and London and Washington may think about them. Lenin's cynical jest pay the smallest heed to the censures even of Geneva, and of all the forty-two nations represented there. The Armenian problem, as all events, has been thrust upon it unfairly by the refusal, first of the Supreme Council, and next of the Executive Council of the League to give it serious attention. Each has managed to pass it on. If the Committee of Six and the Council which succeeded it to ensure the Assembly solve it, they will achieve a result which will be, at the same time as a rare one, highly creditable. If they fail, they may reasonably plead that the task thrown upon them had already baffled the united wisdom of the Allies and Associates.

MRS. SHERIDAN'S DIARY.

The third part of the Diary of Mrs. Sheridan, who went to Russia for the purpose of making busts of the Bolshevist leaders, is given in *The Times* to-day, and contains an interesting description of her meeting with Trotsky. The following is an extract:—

"October 18.

"Trotsky's car came for me at 11.30 a.m., and Litvinoff explained to the chauffeur that he was first to go to the Kremlin, and then to Khodynka. The chauffeur and myself stood in the plaster moulder, who was there working, carried the things down to the car, and I was then driven to some place a long way from the Kremlin—The War Ministry, I think. I had instantly a pleasurable sensation of a great confusion, great forces at work in the room that is sympathetic, big, well proportioned, and simple. From behind an enormous writing table in one corner, and near the window, came forth Trotsky. He shook hands with me most welcomingly, and asked me to sit down. I talked French. He wanted to assist me in moving my stand into the right place. He offered to have his mammoth writing table moved into some other position if the light was not right. I begged him to do nothing, and to take no notice of me whatever. The light from the two windows was certainly very bad. It lit up one side of my work, the rest was in bitter darkness. The room, which would have made a beautiful ballroom, looked large and dark beyond. There were huge white columns supporting the ceiling, and tempered the light, which got in my way and hampered the difficulties of the situation. Looked at my man, who was bending down writing at his desk. Impossible to see what sort of a face he had got. I looked at him for a while, and looked at my lump of clay, and then I went and knelt in front of the writing table opposite him, with my chin on his papers. He looked up from his writing and stared back, a perfectly steady, unabashed stare. His look was a solemn analytical one; perhaps mine was, too. After a few seconds I realised the absurdity of our attitudes, and had to laugh. I said, "I hope you don't mind being looked at?" "I don't mind," he answered, "I have my *remarche* in mind," he answered, "I have my *remarche* in my head." He asked me if I was in pain. "No, looking at you, and it's awfully fun." He then ordered a fire to be lit, because he said it was too cold. It was not cold; it was over-heated, but the fire was nice. A peasant woman with a handkerchief tied round her head came in and lit it. He said he liked her because she walked softly and had a melodious voice. I asked permission to take a few measurements. "What-ever you like," he said, and then pointed out over you like." "Have you seen Trotsky's eyes?" He is called "The Wolf."

Richard McKee was engaged for a number of years as a linotype operator in Dublin, and was interned in Frongoch after the rebellion in 1916.

Mr. C. Clune was a native of Co. Clare, and was an assistant in a Dublin book shop some years ago. It is stated that he was not connected with the Irish Volunteers, but was a member of the Gaelic League and of the Fainne.

TWENTY TONS OF SOVIET GOLD.

The Stockholm Correspondent of *The Times*, telegraphing yesterday, states:—According to telegraphing yesterday, Maxim Gorki and the Soviet Representative, Lunacharsky, who have arrived at Commissar, Lunacharsky, who have arrived at Reval, are on their way, the first to London and the second to Berlin, on a special mission connected with public instruction. The Soviet commercial delegate, Lomonosoff, who arrived here on Saturday from Reval, publishes through the Russian Press Agency, Rosta, a statement that the Soviet Government is sending three large consignments of gold for the purchase of goods in Sweden and elsewhere. He denies the rumours that the gold already deposited here contains about 25 *per cent.* of alloy, but says it may contain a quarter *per cent.* Sixmuth alloy, due to the imperfection of the machinery used in smelting in Siberia. What these statements are worth remains to be seen. The amount of gold stated to be on its way here is twenty tons, worth over £3,000,000, which seems problematic unless the gold is meant as a fund posterous unless the gold is meant as a fund for payments to be made eventually in England for work on the commercial agreement on the conclusion of the commercial agreement with the British Government. According to other statements, the gold is partly intended as a guarantee for the payment of locomotives and railway carriages ordered by Lomonosoff in Germany.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The best that could be said of Stock Markets yesterday, says *The Times*, was that the selling pressure was less pronounced than was the case on the previous day, with the result that towards the close the feeling generally was a little more confident. Oil Shares, for example, made a good recovery. Royal Dutch closing 3 higher. There was, however, again some liquidation on provincial account in the Industrial Market, and the selling of Argentine Railway securities continued. An active demand was reported for the short-dated National War Bonds.

RETIREMENT OF MR. R. F. STARKIE, R.M.

Mr. R. F. Starkie, C.B., R.M., Cork, has been retired, having reached the age limit. At the Cork Police Court yesterday, Mr. Callan, R.M., presiding, general regret was expressed at Mr. Starkie's retirement, and tributes were paid to his ability and impartiality.

Captain Moran, D.I., who joined in the tribute said that a Resident Magistrate's position for the last year or so had not been a bed of roses. Some had fallen across the assassin's track, but that day was finished. Mr. Starkie was a soldier as well as a magistrate, and stuck it out to the last.

THREE PRISONERS SHOT.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

SCENE IN A DUBLIN GUARD-ROOM.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

An official report issued yesterday from Dublin Castle states:—At about 11 o'clock on Monday Richard McKee, T. C. Clune, and Peter Clancy were killed in an attempt to escape from the old Detective Office, Exchange Court, Dublin, where they were in police custody.

These men were arrested on Saturday night, but owing to lack of prison accommodation were detained in a guardroom adjoining the entrance which they shared with a guard of four men. The room contains a large quantity of army material and equipment—mattresses, in piles, beds, a table and bench, rifles, ammunition, etc. The prisoners were allowed considerable freedom of movement and were seated round the fire at the moment of their attempted escape. The guard on duty had his back to them while the two men who were off duty were sitting reading. The commander of the guard was in the door-way of the passage. Most of the garrison at the building were out on duty, and this must have been evident to the prisoners, as the only exit from the building is through this room.

The three prisoners suddenly rose to their feet and the two men who were sitting down made no noise. One of the prisoners had a Mills' bomb in his hand which he had abstracted from a box of bombs under a bed. This he threw at the sentry. The bomb did not explode, became (unknown to the prisoner) none of the bombs had been detonated. The sentry jumped to one side and the prisoner, throwing a second bomb, dashed behind a pile of mattresses where the sentry fired. Another of the prisoners, meanwhile had seized a rifle and fired at the other members of the guard. Both ducked behind the table, which was upset, and the shot lodged in the wall.

The third prisoner lifted a shovel lying near the fire and aimed a blow at the men who were crouching behind the overturned table. The shovel crashed into the wood, but missed the men. The commander of the guard hearing the firing at this moment rushed into the room and fired.

This sudden diversion enabled both his companions to rise from the table, and firing together the second and third prisoner fell simultaneously.

The whole affair lasted only a few seconds. It is presumed that the prisoners, who had seen all the movements of the garrison since Saturday night had observed that at 11 o'clock most of the men were out on duty and that they were practically alone in the building with the guard of four men.

THE ARRESTS.

McKee and Clancy were arrested about 10.30 on Saturday night in a house in Lower Gloucester street. In their room were found documents, a box of cartridges, the complete uniform of the uniform of a British colonel, an automatic ball target and a curious device which might be used for exploding gun cotton, consisting of an arrangement of copper wire—attached to about 30 feet of shot wire. When arrested Clancy and McKee gave incorrect statements. Clancy asserted that he was a draper's assistant and on night work, while McKee said he was a compositor.

Peter Clancy had been released on hunger strike from Mountjoy. On the 12th February this year, he held up a military car in Berkeley road, and was also associated with those concerned in the robbery of gelignite at Arklow. He is known to have been one of the conspirators in the attempted murder of Lord French.

He ran a business known as the Republican Outfitters Stores in Talbot street, Dublin, which was used frequently at one time as a rendezvous of I.R.A. leaders. This place was raided by the Crown on October 16th, and Joseph Vize and other members of the I.R.A. were arrested.

During the firing on this occasion, in which Captain Price and Sean Tracey were killed, Clancy made his escape from the premises.

Richard McKee was engaged to be the same bed as Clancy on the night of his arrest, was Vice-Commandant of the 1st Battalion Fingles Brigade, and was a member of the Executive Council of Cumann na mBan. He also had in his possession an attaché case found at his lodging belonged to him. This case contained scientific data dealing with the composition of explosives and the manufacture of bombs. The possession of these papers, coupled with his association with Clancy, gives substance to the presumption that McKee was closely involved in recent crimes of murder and outrage. He is said to have been chief of explosives supply for the murder movement.

T. C. Clune was a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Clare Brigade, I.R.A. He was arrested about 10.30 on Saturday, November 20th, while in the aeroplane with the two British officers arrived there he tried to get from the lounge to another room, but was held up. He had been in the hotel for only a few days, but had not registered. He asserted that he had trusted an employé of the hotel to book for him, but on being confronted with this statement was denied. He had no luggage.

He was unable to give a satisfactory account of his movements, and a letter was found on him connecting him with a number of persons in custody, and others who are now evading arrest.

His pocket book contained some information as to his associates, as well as a number of names, among which are those of Michael Collins, Sean Prawey, and other lesser known members of the I.R.A. There is also some notes on the procuring of passports.

All three men when arrested displayed considerable truculence, but this attitude was somewhat changed in custody, where they found a larger freedom than they had expected. They seemed to be on good terms with their guards, who did not hesitate to confer with them on exactly similar beds and food, and spent a good part of their day sitting near the fire talking and reading the papers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In addition to the information contained in the official report, it is learned that Peter Clancy belonged to County Clare, and was sentenced to death in connection with his participation in the rebellion of 1916. This sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude, but Clancy was released in the general amnesty. He was again arrested subsequent to the raid at the Rotunda Rink Post Office, when the Dublin Castle mails were stolen.

Clancy asserted that he was a draper's assistant and on night work, while McKee said he was a compositor.

Peter Clancy had been released on hunger strike from Mountjoy. On the 12th February this year, he held up a military car in Berkeley road, and was also associated with those concerned in the robbery of gelignite at Arklow. He is known to have been one of the conspirators in the attempted murder of Lord French.

He ran a business known as the Republican Outfitters Stores in Talbot street, Dublin, which was used frequently at one time as a rendezvous of I.R.A. leaders. This place was raided by the Crown on October 16th, and Joseph Vize and other members of the I.R.A. were arrested.

During the firing on this occasion, in which Captain Price and Sean Tracey were killed, Clancy made his escape from the premises.

Richard McKee was engaged to be the same bed as Clancy on the night of his arrest, was Vice-Commandant of the 1st Battalion Fingles Brigade, and was a member of the Executive Council of Cumann na mBan. He also had in his possession an attaché case found at his lodging belonged to him. This case contained scientific data dealing with the composition of explosives and the manufacture of bombs. The possession of these papers, coupled with his association with Clancy, gives substance to the presumption that McKee was closely involved in recent crimes of murder and outrage. He is said to have been chief of explosives supply for the murder movement.

T. C. Clune was a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Clare Brigade, I.R.A. He was arrested about 10.30 on Saturday, November 20th, while in the aeroplane with the two British officers arrived there he tried to get from the lounge to another room, but was held up. He had been in the hotel for only a few days, but had not registered. He asserted that he had trusted an employé of the hotel to book for him, but on being confronted with this statement was denied. He had no luggage.

He was unable to give a satisfactory account of his movements, and a letter was found on him connecting him with a number of persons in custody, and others who are now evading arrest.

His pocket book contained some information as to his associates, as well as a number of names, among which are those of Michael Collins, Sean Prawey, and other lesser known members of the I.R.A. There is also some notes on the procuring of passports.

All three men when arrested displayed considerable truculence, but this attitude was somewhat changed in custody, where they found a larger freedom than they had expected. They seemed to be on good terms with their guards, who did not hesitate to confer with them on exactly similar beds and food, and spent a good part of their day sitting near the fire talking and reading the papers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In addition to the information contained in the official report, it is learned that Peter Clancy belonged to County Clare, and was sentenced to death in connection with his participation in the rebellion of 1916. This sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude, but Clancy was released in the general amnesty. He was again arrested subsequent to the raid at the Rotunda Rink Post Office, when the Dublin Castle mails were stolen.

THE CROKE PARK SHOOTING.

WHY THE POLICE FIRED.

GUN-MEN ON THE FIELD.

A PRECONCERTED SIGNAL.

STATEMENT BY SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he had any further information with regard to the killing and wounding of about 80 civilians, including women and children, at Croke Park, Dublin football ground, on Sunday last; how many bullets were fired into the crowd; how long the firing continued; and whether any inquiry would be held, and by whom.

Sir Hamar Greenwood—The following account has been compiled from reports of the police and military:—The "round-up" and search was carried out by the authorities, according to a preconcerted plan, with the object of securing Sinn Fein gun-men who had taken part in the assassinations that morning of fourteen British officers, and who, in some cases, were believed to have come into Dublin under cover of attending the match in the afternoon. Events in the football ground go to show that this belief was well-founded, and that a considerable number among the football crowd were carrying out their purpose. That was proved beyond doubt by their efforts to escape, which had fatal consequences to a number of innocent people. It had been arranged that the military should surround the field, and that an officer should announce to the crowd, by megaphone, that a search was to be made by the police, and that no anxiety need be felt. The police force approached the neighbourhood of the field while the military were encircling it. Before the military cordon was complete the police were observed by civilians, evidently posted to watch the approaches to the field. The police were fired upon from two corners of the field. Simultaneously men rose from their places on the grand stand, and fired three quick shots with revolvers into the air. Of this there is indisputable evidence. It seems quite clear that these shots were a pre-arranged signal as a warning to a certain section of the crowd. A stampede was caused, not alone by the firing, but also by the rush of men seeking to make their escape from the field. Through the fall of a corrugated iron railing a number of people were crushed. Meanwhile, armed rebels reinforced by others, joined, no doubt, by gun-men, making their escape from inside, were maintaining a fire in the direction of the police, who returned it. The firing did not last more than three minutes. About 30 revolvers, thrown away by men who formed part of the spectators, were picked up on the ground. Twelve persons lost their lives, eleven were injured, seriously enough to warrant their detention in hospital, and about 50 persons sustained slight injuries. The responsibility rests entirely on these assassins whose existence is a constant menace to all law-abiding people. (Cheers.)

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy—Is the Chief Secretary aware that many eye-witnesses are prepared to swear that no shots were fired at the police, and that the so-called pickets were mere selling tickets, outside the field; and does he justify the firing into a struggling mass of men, women and children, with the result that the attempt to pick out a very small minority of armed men out of 15,000 people?

Mr. Devlin—Is the right hon. gentleman explain at what stage it became necessary to turn a machine-gun on the people, and also how it happened that a little boy, ten years of age, was one of those killed? Was that done by the gun-men?

Sir Hamar Greenwood—I am not aware that any machine-gun was used, and the boy who is the subject of ten years was bayoneted.

Mr. Kelly—You never do.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that he had stated, in answer to the question, what he believed were accurate facts. It was impossible for him to lay down rules governing every case in which the police were compelled to adopt distasteful steps to search for arms.

THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Major O'Neill—Can the right hon. gentleman say what is the condition of the wounded officers?

Sir Hamar Greenwood—My latest information, I am glad to say, is that all the wounded are improving satisfactorily.

Mr. Devlin asked whether it was true that revolvers were taken from persons at Croke Park, and, if so, why were not these people charged?

Mr. MacVeagh—Can the right hon. gentleman explain the statement that has been made to the House, that the Government were unaware that these attacks were to be made on these officers, and, if so, why were they allowed to remain in private houses and hotels? Were any steps taken to prevent the aeroplane which hovered over the football meeting in Croke Park?

Sir Hamar Greenwood asked for notice.

Lady Astor asked the Chief Secretary to inquire into the alleged case of a British soldier bayoneted a boy twelve years of age.

Mr. Kelly—And the shooting of a pregnant woman.

General Page Croft asked whether the Government, in view of the murder of British officers in Dublin, would take steps to arrest a similar number of Sinn Feiners and Irish Republican Volunteers, and try them for high treason as initiators of assassination in Ireland.

Sir Hamar Greenwood—A large number of leading Sinn Feiners have been arrested in different parts of Ireland, and search is continually being made for the actual assassins. Every step is taken to bring to trial, on charges on which there is evidence, those responsible for these murders.

General Page Croft—I will raise the question to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that these charges, in nearly every case, are followed up by the arrest of innocent people because of their political opinions?

CROKE PARK SHOOTING.

Daniel Carroll, of James's street, Dublin, one of the men who were injured during the shooting at Croke Park on Sunday, died in Jervis street Hospital yesterday.

TWO YOUTHS WOUNDED.

Two young men named Sullivan and Rice were wounded at Ballymacthomas, three miles from Tralee, on Monday evening. While engaged on the railway line, and, seeing motor lorries coming along a county road, they ran across the fields, and were, it is alleged, fired on. Sullivan and Rice were wounded. Considerable activity by the Crown Forces prevailed in Tralee on Monday night. The streets were patrolled and lorries were constantly passing. On board the lorries of Mr. McCarthy, in Boherbee, which was bombed last month, was searched, and her two sons were taken away.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

SECOND READING DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

LETTER FROM SIR EDWARD CARSON.

REJECTION MOVED BY LORD DUNRAVEN.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at 4.15 p.m.

There was a fairly large attendance of peers, and the Peeresses' Galleries on either side of the Chamber were well occupied. Viscount Grey of Falloden came in early, and sat between Viscount Harcourt and Lord Buckmaster on the front Opposition bench.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill, said that after nearly twenty years spent in public life he could not recall an occasion fraught with more anxiety than the task which he approached that day. He should be blind, indeed, if he ignored the atmosphere of emotion and indignation under which all of them at that moment must approach the consideration of this question, and it would be necessary for them at a later stage of his remarks to ask themselves the difficult question: What was the true perspective, as they frequently had to ask themselves in the course of the late war, which must be assigned to the appalling crimes to which the attention of the country was directed on Monday. Before he addressed himself to arguments which required and deserved their consideration, he would make plain what were the actual proposals contained in the bill.

THE BILL'S PROPOSALS.

The proposals of the Government could be classified under three heads—legislative, executive, and financial. Parliaments were set up for the South and North of Ireland, and each Parliament was empowered to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, in all matters relating exclusively to that area, except certain matters which were expressly excepted from its jurisdiction, and which were practically identical with the matters excluded from the Parliament of all Ireland under the Act of 1913, save that submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, and negotiable instruments appeared for the first time in the bill. Land purchase was reserved, as under the Act of 1914, because the completion of land purchase was an Imperial obligation. Proposals for the completion of land purchase would shortly be laid before the House of Commons; that would in due course reach their lordships' House. No one would pretend that the establishment of a separate Parliament for the South and North of Ireland was an ideal arrangement. It was dictated by a condition of the present situation, which was believed to be fundamental. If smooth administration and contentment were to be the attempt to pick out a very small minority of armed men out of 15,000 people?

Mr. Devlin—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that these charges, in nearly every case, are followed up by the arrest of innocent people because of their political opinions?

CROKE PARK SHOOTING.

Daniel Carroll, of James's street, Dublin, one of the men who were injured during the shooting at Croke Park on Sunday, died in Jervis street Hospital yesterday.

TWO YOUTHS WOUNDED.

Two young men named Sullivan and Rice were wounded at Ballymacthomas, three miles from Tralee, on Monday evening. While engaged on the railway line, and, seeing motor lorries coming along a county road, they ran across the fields, and were, it is alleged, fired on. Sullivan and Rice were wounded. Considerable activity by the Crown Forces prevailed in Tralee on Monday night. The streets were patrolled and lorries were constantly passing. On board the lorries of Mr. McCarthy, in Boherbee, which was bombed last month, was searched, and her two sons were taken away.

THE MURDERED OFFICERS.

SIX OF THE BODIES TO BE TAKEN TO ENGLAND.

According to present arrangements, the bodies of six of the British military officers who were murdered in Dublin on Sunday morning will be taken to England to-morrow.

The remains will leave King George V. Hospital on gun-carriages shortly after 10 a.m., and will be taken to the North Wall, where they will be placed on a destroyer, which leaves for Holyhead at noon.

About 400 troops will take part in the funeral procession.

The remainder of the dead military officers will, unless otherwise decided by their relatives, be interred in Dublin on Friday afternoon.

Captain Fitzgerald, R.I.C., will be buried in Dublin at noon to-day. A guard of honour will be provided by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

A telegram from London states that the six officers will be buried with military honours there on Friday. There will be a parade of troops, and the bodies will be borne on gun-carriages, with a special escort, but the detailed arrangements as to the burial will depend to a certain extent, on the wishes of the relatives, and a further announcement will, in all probability, be made to-day.

FOUR ARRESTS.

An official report issued from Dublin Castle states that four men were arrested on Sunday morning during the attack on 22 Lower Mount street. One of them was wounded.

The names of the prisoners are not given.

THE LATE CAPTAIN FITZGERALD.

Captain Fitzgerald, who was shot dead on Sunday morning, was the son of Dr. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surgeon-Superintendent Medical Officer, Cappawhite. He spent several years as a prisoner of war in Germany.

MURDER SCENES DESCRIBED BY LADIES.

Mrs. Woodcock, wife of Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. F. Woodcock, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, who on Sunday morning saw the arrival of the assassins who wounded her husband and killed other officers in the house, 28 Upper Pembroke street, has supplied Dublin Castle authorities with the following account of the affair:—

At 9 a.m. on Sunday morning I was looking out of my window while dressing, when I saw a man get over the wall and drop into the garden. Taking a revolver out of his pocket he examined it, and then crept towards the house.

I screamed to my husband, who was on his way downstairs to breakfast.

He came back, saw the man, told me to remain at the window to watch him, and rushed downstairs again.

He was held up at the bottom of the stairs by two men, both undisguised, who said, "Hands up! What is your name?"

He put up his hands, and gave his name, and shouted "Look out" to another officer who was then coming out of his room.

The latter was also ordered to put his hands up, which he did.

Simultaneously the men opened fire, and both officers, who were, of course, unarmed, fell.

Two more shots were fired at them while lying on the ground.

The second officer had fallen practically in his wife's arms, and her knee was grazed by a bullet.

My husband got back to his room.

Rushing down for help, I found a scene of ghastly description.

Unable to get help, I went back to my husband, who had received three wounds.

Looking out into the garden, I saw the first man was still there. At that moment the hall porter of the flats went out into the garden, talked to the man, and taking out a key unlocked the garden door and let him through.

From there he joined the 15 or 20 men who were running or cycling down the lane at the back of the house.

Going down again, I found that every officer in the house, six in all, had been shot, and that one lady, waking to find her room full of men, had been dragged out of bed.

Clinging to the murderers' arms, she implored them not to hurt her husband. He was shot down almost immediately.

I found another officer apparently dying at the top of the kitchen stairs, and two others dead in their rooms.

Mrs. Keatinge, wife of Captain R. C. H. Keatinge, M.C., Lancashire Fusiliers, who is now in hospital, describes her experiences, as supplied in that following official report:—

About ten-past nine on Sunday morning, November 21st, my hus

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8, COLUMN 8.)

supposing that Sinn Feiners were elected, and, having been elected, they proceeded to declare a Republic—that was a formidable proposition, and they could not gamble on contingencies of that kind. If they did adopt a course formidable and dangerous to the fate of the Empire, what would they do then? If they did that, the Irish Parliament would be brought to an end by any means which might be appropriate and necessary. It might involve the conquest of the South of Ireland. They were confronted with the alternative of having, to some extent, at least, cleared their consciences, and brought themselves into relation with the spirit of the day, and the alternative was going on and dealing with Ireland in its present conditions by their present means. This is the most promising bill ever introduced on the subject of Home Rule, declared the Lord Chancellor, I am sure that it is the only bill which affords the slightest prospects that you may use these powerful motives of mutual interest to bring together and settle the discord which exists between the North and the South. Proceeding to criticise the opposition to the bill, the Lord Chancellor said that he was astonished that, of all others, the Earl of Dunraven should have taken the course of moving the rejection of the bill. When he applied himself to the language in which the earl's motion was conveyed, he could not help thinking that it was rash and ill-considered. Was he under the delusion that his proposals earned the support of the majority in Ireland? He believed that the noble earl was actually unaware that he was an unwelcome member to the Southern Unionists, because his proposals were not consistent with their own. Therefore he was not one who opposed the bill on the principle that, under the present state of Ireland, the bill was not sound. Lord Midleton had said that the bill ought to go further, and afford him and his friends greater protection. He also understood Lord Midleton to be strongly of opinion that Ulster should not be allowed to take a referendum to set up a Parliament, and that the Ulster members should be compelled to remain at Westminster. Surely that was a matter which concerned, not the Southern members, but concerned Ulster representatives, and surely they must be the judges. The noble earl had said that the present financial proposals in the bill were indefensible. They had made arrangements which they believed to be, in the first place, adequate, and, in the second place, sound. Nobody would, he said, be able to say that they had put forward in the bill proposals, in the face of which they saw great financial difficulties. Could anyone be so thoughtless as to say that they would not examine and re-examine any proposals which they thought would achieve their object?

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

He came next to the school of thought voiced by Lord Willoughby de Broke. He (Lord Willoughby) has not in this matter any responsibility at all, said the Lord Chancellor, and claims that he is still a Unionist. It was quite evident that no man living could say, in the twenty years which lay in front of them, what were the conditions of the maintenance of the relations of England with Ireland. He would, indeed, be bold to say how much we could rely upon the vicissitudes of the years in front of us. In all human affairs the Sinn Feiners, numbered many thousands, and it was not surprising that 100 or 150 men should have banded themselves together, after five or six weeks of chaos, disorder, and bloodshed, in doing as became so tenacious in love or hatred, so captivating in its nobler morals. (Cheers.)

THE REJECTION MOVED.

The Earl of Dunraven, in moving the rejection of the bill, agreed that it was an honest attempt on the part of the Government, but, unfortunately, it was ignorantly honest. He said that if he thought the bill had the remotest chance of acceptance, which would prevent the crimes in Ireland, he would not oppose it. The financial proposals of the bill were an absolutely vital defect. They could never have a permanent settlement or a permanent peace until they had moderate opinion, which was the real great bulk of public opinion, behind the law and in favour of the maintenance of the law. (Hear, hear.) He was equally certain that they would not satisfy that opinion until they appeased them on the financial side. It would never be satisfied until they obtained full financial control of their own affairs. That bill did not give such control or anything like it, and on these matters that House was powerless. He considered that they had a right to expect far greater and more generous conditions than were contained in the financial clauses of the bill. He contended that the Government had not kept faith in this matter. He found it a little difficult to understand the Prime Minister's conception of the condition of things in Ireland. With regard to the maintenance of law and order, moderate opinion had done everything in its power to impress upon the Prime Minister how it should be done. Constitutional Nationalism was snowed under in the election of 1918, but it could be very speedily revived at the smallest possibility. He was convinced that full fiscal and financial control would be accepted by the great body of the most moderate section of Sinn Fein. They would acquiesce and give tacit support, and moderate opinion would be able to assert itself. Moderate opinion was not organised; it was terrorised, and the whole trouble was that it could not concentrate and could not make itself heard. It never would until it got some definite proposal or definite nucleus into which it could crystallise itself.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Continuing, Lord Dunraven said that the people in Ireland were sick and tired of the horrible reign of terror that existed. Everybody knew perfectly well that Ireland could not be kept down perpetually by physical force. Of course, there would be great risk of inconvenience in granting Ireland control of Customs and Excise, but the inconvenience, he believed, would be absolutely certain to cure itself. That Home could not lower the whole question of finance, but, feeling as he did on the main question, he was taking the only constitutional course consistent with his conscience in moving that the House decline to proceed with a bill which met with no support from the great majority of the Irish people, and afforded no prospect of any permanent settlement.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

Lord Willoughby De Broke said that he was one of those who believed that at last a return to the Union between Great Britain and Ireland would be found to be the only possible policy, and if by their vote against the bill they defeated it, he assured the House that they were acting with a full sense of their responsibility.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN.

The Duke of Abercorn said that at the Irish Convention in 1916 they insisted that they should never be placed, without their consent, under a Parliament in Dublin. The object of the Convention was to find some substantial agreement, but the matter was left then very much as it was before. If the bill were rejected by that House, or were rejected generally, nothing remained for the Irish Unionists but the Act of 1914. It would be the only course open to them. The present bill, he said, was the only satisfactory solution before them. The bill had been more or less pressed with faint damns by the members of the Ulster Unionist Council. They realised that it had been introduced by a Coalition Government, composed of the leading parties in the State. He expressed the belief that there was a chance that the Southern legislature might eventuate, and in the future would coalesce and form a new united Parliament. That would be only one consideration, and it was joint loyalty to the Crown and Empire. (Cheers.)

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE.

Lord Oranmore and Browne said that they believed that the setting up of two separate Parliaments in Ireland would, so far as the North was concerned, mean the erection of a new and insuperable barrier to union with the rest of Ireland, the duplicating of the Civil Service in Ireland and the creation of a vast number of vested interests, it would be difficult, if not impossible, in the future to do away with. He wondered whether their lordships had considered how the population of Ulster was divided. There were 459,000 Roman Catholics and 721,000 of other denominations. Though it was dangerous to prophesy, he did not think that the large Roman Catholic population in Ulster would tamely submit to the rule of an Ulster Parliament. He believed that the first years of that Parliament would be chiefly occupied in passing Coercion Acts against the Roman Catholics in the province, and the latter would be aided and abetted in their resistance by their co-religionists in the other parts of Ireland. He thought that the Government had introduced the bill as *camouflage* to influence public opinion in the United States. He had always been of the most strongest advocates of the Union, as being the best form of government for Ireland if properly administered; but, unfortunately, for many years the Act of Union had not been properly administered, and there was no party in England which was now prepared to fight for the maintenance of the Union. Nine-tenths of the Ulstermen, who used to be the keenest in favour of it, had now turned round. It might be said that Irishmen at present would accept nothing less than Dominion Home Rule, but much if that was the case. (Hear, hear.) He was firmly convinced that if a settlement were proposed in the terms of the Convention, with the provision of full fiscal control, they would be quite satisfied. He asked why Irishmen, living on the other side of the Channel, should tolerate a situation of paying income tax of 15 or 21 shillings in the pound, while that of those lived on the English side of the Channel they would only pay from 6 to 9 shillings in the pound. Was it intended by the Government that Ireland should, under no circumstances, benefit from any economies she might be able to make? If the Government had pledges to Ulster, had they not also pledges to the 350,000 Protestants scattered throughout the South and West of Ireland?

THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

The Marquis of Sligo supported the rejection of the bill, and contended that it satisfied no one, nor had it the support of any section of the community. He said that there were some who wanted complete separation; it did not satisfy them. There were some who wished for a full measure of self-government, as was required by the former Nationalist party. It did not satisfy them, and there were some who would prefer to remain under the Union, but it did not even satisfy them. They could see no hope of success in this measure as it now stood. The bill proposed to go, step by step, with Irish assent, and was carefully prepared for another state of things. If there was anything that was likely to cause friction, it was the withholding of control of their own finance. He was thankful that the Government were departing from the policy of coercion, and going as far as they were. It was directly against the interests of the South not to take part in the bill. Let the Government, who were responsible, get to work.

Lord Stuart of Wortley said that the divisions between Irishmen themselves were always what wrecked schemes for Irish self-government, but they would be helped to a solution by the bill. Therefore, he supported it.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

Viscount Massereene said that he welcomed the bill, and, as the Duke of Abercorn had said, Ulster would accept it. He had always held that in dealing with the question of the Government of Ireland they had got to deal with two races. There was no use in disguising that fact. They had got to recognise that the province of Ulster was not to be treated as a minority merely to be safeguarded, but that if the principle of "self-determination" was conceded to the rest of Ireland, Ulster was entitled to same. He looked upon Ulster as entitled to be considered as a distinct area and entity. Some noble lord had mentioned the fact that Ulster had apparently changed her mind. He thought he was entitled to say that the people of Ulster were a practical people, who looked facts in the face. They saw that the Act of 1914 was on the Statute Book, and they also tried to look into the future. Ulster knew that, sooner or later, a general election would take place, and that a change of Governments might result in Ulster's not getting from a Liberal or Labour Government as good terms as she got under this bill. He had always maintained that the Union was the wisest policy, but he doubted whether that position could be maintained now. They had travelled a very long way since 1914. If the bill passed, the people of Ulster would show in their Parliament tolerance, forbearance, and justice for all classes, irrespective of party or creed. If the people of Ulster did that, they would set an example to the rest of Ireland, and the other part of Ireland might follow. That bill might be a stepping-stone

OLD WATCHES WANTED.
CROSBIE and CO., 25 Nassau St., DUBLIN (Next Mackey's, one door from Dawson street). We are in urgent need of Old Gold or Silver Watches in any condition, and will pay exceptionally high prices for them.

to a lasting peace in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) They all desired peace in Ireland, and it could only be to this eternal bickering and quarrelling between both parties in Ireland.

The Marquis of Clanwilliam said that they had heard the Duke of Abercorn say that Ulster was prepared to accept this bill. She was not enthusiastic about it, but she felt that it offered some prospect of stability and peace in the future. Ulster wanted peace, and to be allowed to work out her own future, and cease to be the shuttlecock of politics. They objected to Sinn Fein when they believed they were in close association with Germany, but they objected still more now that they were to a stand-still the British manufacturer will quickly realise that he has lost not only his nearest and biggest market, but one that it would be particularly to his advantage to cultivate until the time of Switzer's High-Class Furrier, 24 Grafton st. Remodelling a specialty. Genuine Reductions, Ladies' and Children's Millinery.—M. Cathcart, 26 Dawson street.

AGRICULTURE BILL.

POSITION OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Agriculture Bill was further considered on report.

On Clause 25.

Captain Fitzroy moved an amendment to the effect that the expression "rules of good husbandry" means the rules of good husbandry generally recognised as applying to holdings of the same character and in the same neighbourhood.

Sir A. Griffith Boscawen accepted the amendment. He said that he thought that what was applicable generally in one district should be taken as the standard for that district.

The amendment was agreed to.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy moved to omit Clause 27, which applied the Act to Ireland. He submitted that it would be extremely ill-advised to give Ireland a guarantee of high prices for a definite number of years without having the same amount of control over agriculture in that country as there would be in England and Scotland under the bill. It was their duty, in the interests of the British taxpayer and food-producer, to see that no such guarantee was given to Ireland without some quid pro quo.

Mr. Denis Henry said that he could not accept the amendment. Ireland was bound to have the same position as England and Scotland under the Food Production Act during the war, and the present Act continued that state of things.

Major O'Neill, opposing the amendment, said there was already considerable control in Ireland in the shape of the Food Production Order. Production Bill, but it was possibly not the form of control which was introduced under the present bill.

Mr. Moles said that the rest of the United Kingdom was dependent upon Ireland for a great part of its food supply during the war. There might be another war. It was now good sense to take care that that source of supply could be relied upon again. That was a reason why Ireland should be included in the bill. He did not think that there was great enthusiasm for this bill among Irish farmers, because it did not go far enough, but, in so far as it did guarantee minimum prices, to that extent they were entitled to have the bill, and he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. J. Williams asked what was going to happen when this Home Rule Bill became law. How long was control to last, and who was going to pay the subsidies, and was the Government still going to guarantee the prices of Irish oats and wheat when control had gone?

There was no reply from the Government, and the amendment was negatived.

CRIMINAL INJURIES (IRELAND) BILL.

The Criminal Injuries (Ireland) Bill Standing Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Watson Rutherford, considered this bill yesterday morning. On the clause dealing with deducting compensation for criminal injuries from grants payable to local authorities.

Mr. Denis Henry moved an amendment placing any other person entitled to receive the amount recovered in the same position as the person by whom the decree was recovered.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Moles moved an amendment providing that the amount of compensation awarded should date from the decision of the County Court Judge, instead of from service of preliminary notice of application on the County Council, as laid down in the bill. He said that the proposal in the measure was an innovation, a new departure, and some safeguard was desirable.

Mr. Henry thought that the amendment went a little too far, and if the Government so as to provide that this interest in compensation should date in cases of murder or maiming from the serving of notice, and in other cases from the decision of the County Court Judge, he would accept it.

The amendment in this modified form was adopted.

Mr. Moles moved an amendment providing that the amount of compensation for criminal injuries should not be reckoned for the purposes of any enactments imposing a limitation upon the rate that might be raised. He said that if the bill was to be effective the amendment should be accepted, as there were authorities in Ireland which by local Acts were limited as to the amount of the rates that they levied.

Mr. Henry said that the amendment was not merely reasonable, but necessary, because the effect of legislation as it stood now was that the Ulster Unionist Council. They realised that it had been introduced by a Coalition Government, composed of the leading parties in the State. He expressed the belief that there was a chance that the Southern legislature might eventuate, and in the future would coalesce and form a new united Parliament. That would be only one consideration, and it was joint loyalty to the Crown and Empire. (Cheers.)

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE.

Lord Oranmore and Browne said that they believed that the setting up of two separate Parliaments in Ireland would, so far as the North was concerned, mean the erection of a new and insuperable barrier to union with the rest of Ireland, the duplicating of the Civil Service in Ireland and the creation of a vast number of vested interests, it would be difficult, if not impossible, in the future to do away with. He wondered whether their lordships had considered how the population of Ulster was divided. There were 459,000 Roman Catholics and 721,000 of other denominations. Though it was dangerous to prophesy, he did not think that the large Roman Catholic population in Ulster would tamely submit to the rule of an Ulster Parliament. He believed that the first years of that Parliament would be chiefly occupied in passing Coercion Acts against the Roman Catholics in the province, and the latter would be aided and abetted in their resistance by their co-religionists in the other parts of Ireland. He thought that the Government had introduced the bill as *camouflage* to influence public opinion in the United States. He had always been of the most strongest advocates of the Union, as being the best form of government for Ireland if properly administered; but, unfortunately, for many years the Act of Union had not been properly administered, and there was no party in England which was now prepared to fight for the maintenance of the Union. Nine-tenths of the Ulstermen, who used to be the keenest in favour of it, had now turned round. It might be said that Irishmen at present would accept nothing less than Dominion Home Rule, but much if that was the case. (Hear, hear.) He was firmly convinced that if a settlement were proposed in the terms of the Convention, with the provision of full fiscal control, they would be quite satisfied. He asked why Irishmen, living on the other side of the Channel, should tolerate a situation of paying income tax of 15 or 21 shillings in the pound, while that of those lived on the English side of the Channel they would only pay from 6 to 9 shillings in the pound. Was it intended by the Government that Ireland should, under no circumstances, benefit from any economies she might be able to make? If the Government had pledges to Ulster, had they not also pledges to the 350,000 Protestants scattered throughout the South and West of Ireland?

THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO.

The Marquis of Sligo supported the rejection of the bill, and contended that it satisfied no one, nor had it the support of any section of the community. He said that there were some who wanted complete separation; it did not satisfy them. There were some who wished for a full measure of self-government, as was required by the former Nationalist party. It did not satisfy them, and there were some who would prefer to remain under the Union, but it did not even satisfy them. They could see no hope of success in this measure as it now stood. The bill proposed to go, step by step, with Irish assent, and was carefully prepared for another state of things. If there was anything that was likely to cause friction, it was the withholding of control of their own finance. He was thankful that the Government were departing from the policy of coercion, and going as far as they were. It was directly against the interests of the South not to take part in the bill. Let the Government, who were responsible, get to work.

Lord Stuart of Wortley said that the divisions between Irishmen themselves were always what wrecked schemes for Irish self-government, but they would be helped to a solution by the bill. Therefore, he supported it.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

Viscount Massereene said that he welcomed the bill, and, as the Duke of Abercorn had said, Ulster would accept it. He had always held that in dealing with the question of the Government of Ireland they had got to deal with two races. There was no use in disguising that fact. They had got to recognise that the province of Ulster was not to be treated as a minority merely to be safeguarded, but that if the principle of "self-determination" was conceded to the rest of Ireland, Ulster was entitled to same. He looked upon Ulster as entitled to be considered as a distinct area and entity. Some noble lord had mentioned the fact that Ulster had apparently changed her mind. He thought he was entitled to say that the people of Ulster were a practical people, who looked facts in the face. They saw that the Act of 1914 was on the Statute Book, and they also tried to look into the future. Ulster knew that, sooner or later, a general election would take place, and that a change of Governments might result in Ulster's not getting from a Liberal or Labour Government as good terms as she got under this bill. He had always maintained that the Union was the wisest policy, but he doubted whether that position could be maintained now. They had travelled a very long way since 1914. If the bill passed, the people of Ulster would show in their Parliament tolerance, forbearance, and justice for all classes, irrespective of party or creed. If the people of Ulster did that, they would set an example to the rest of Ireland, and the other part of Ireland might follow. That bill might be a stepping-stone

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

CEASELESS MILITARY ACTIVITY.

SEIZURES AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

A further series of searches was carried out yesterday by military and Auxiliary Constabulary in Dublin and the suburbs, and a number of arrests were made. In the Drumcondra district the tramway traffic was interrupted on Monday night, and several arrests were effected there during the small hours of yesterday morning. Among those taken into custody were Mr. Peter Fleming, grocer, whose two brothers were arrested subsequent to the shooting affray at the late Mr. Carolan's house in Whitehall, and Mr. Laurence Cogan, of Clontark House.

At about 10.50 a.m. yesterday a search was made in the offices of the Dublin County Council, Parnell square, which lasted until about 12.25 p.m. The Auxiliary Constabulary, who carried out the raid, and who acted with courtesy towards the staff, went through the different offices and took possession of a number of books and documents, some of which dealt with the finances of the County Council. Two doors leading into the Paymaster's room, of which the keys were not available, were broken open, but neither the Secretary (Mr. Herbert Clancy) nor any member of the staff complained of any undue interference.

About ten minutes after the search a fresh party of Auxiliary Constabulary called at the offices, but withdrew on being assured that the offices had been thoroughly searched.

A large number of houses in Lower Mount street and Pembroke street were visited by the military and Auxiliary police, and some men were taken into custody. In all fifteen arrests were made at various addresses in Lower Mount street, the prisoners being removed in military custody.

During Monday night and the small hours of yesterday morning three military visits were paid to the residence of Alderman Joseph MacDonagh, M.P., Mayne road, but on each occasion the search party was informed that Alderman MacDonagh was not at home.

Several searches were made in the Rathmines district, the houses visited including that of Mrs. Shortall, whose sons were asked for, but were not at home. Mr. Sean O'Connor, T.C., who is prominently identified with the Gaelic League movement, has been arrested at his residence, 46 Nash street, Inchicore, and Mr. Patrick Dunphy was apprehended at a private hotel in Earlsfort terrace early yesterday morning.

The residence of Mr. Carstophor Andrews, Rathmines, auctioneer, was also visited, and it is stated that his son was inquired for, but was not present. Joseph McGreevy, pawnbroker, 1 Lower Mount street, was amongst those taken into custody during recent visits of the military.

Other arrests took place in Capel street and Bolton street. James Finnerty and John Cuddy, assistants in Mr. Thornton's pawn office, were apprehended at 108 Capel street on Monday night.

The military were very active last night and during this morning, and it is believed that arrests took place in the city. In Great Brunswick street motor cars were stopped between 7 and 8 o'clock, and the drivers were questioned.

The military who were on duty in Sackville Gardens Hotel and made an arrest. A house in Brunswick street was searched, and many investigations were carried out by troops in other districts in the city during "Curfew" hours.

MANY ARRESTS IN THE COUNTY.

PUBLIC OFFICES SEARCHED.

Numerous arrests were made in all parts of the country. There are now thirty prisoners in the town of Ennis alone. At the same time County Council and Urban Council offices were visited, and the minute, and in some cases the rate, books and correspondence were taken away for examination.

BRITISH BUSINESS AND IRELAND.

SOME FORGOTTEN FACTS.

PROSPECTS OF CALAMITY.

In an interview with a representative of the Press Association, Mr. R. A. Anderson, the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and long and intimately associated with Sir Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland, drew attention to the commercial aspects of the Irish situation and to the damage that is being done to British business interests by the disorders in that country.

"Ireland," he said, "imported last year £158,000,000 of goods. Presumably all of these came from Great Britain. She exported last year £58,000,000 of goods. Practically all of these came to Great Britain. There is thus an Anglo-Irish trade of over £330,000,000 at stake—a sufficient reason, I should have thought, why the business men in both countries should be anxious to see peace and normal conditions established.

"But the importance of this trade both to Great Britain and to Ireland is not to be measured by its value only. Ireland is Great Britain's best customer. Ireland buys from Great Britain more goods than any other country in the world, more than India and more than the United States. And in return Ireland sends to the British market more livestock, more poultry, more eggs, and more potatoes than any other country, more in the matter of bacon, butter, and oats she is Great Britain's second or third largest source of supply.

"Is it realised in England that the enormous trade is not merely jeopardised, but threatened with a total collapse? Throughout the South and West of Ireland the Midlands of Ireland the railways are ceasing to work regularly. Even in a little while nothing can be exported and nothing imported. Moreover, the state of the country is such that, apart altogether from industrial development is halted, no one will have a penny to anything, and things are hurrying towards a complete stagnation of business. Both countries, of course, will suffer from this disruption of trade, but in some ways it will be Great Britain that will suffer most. In the matter of food Ireland is self-supporting and Great Britain is not, and every British household ceases to get its supply of cattle and bacon and other produce across the Channel. Moreover, when trade with Ireland is brought to a stand-still the British manufacturer will quickly realise that he has lost not only his nearest and biggest market, but one that it would be particularly to his advantage to cultivate until the time of Switzer's High-Class changes or a lack of purchasing power. In Ireland neither of these adverse conditions obtains, and Anglo-Irish trade instead of being paralysed ought to be experiencing a tremendous expansion.

"What I am trying to point out is that if there is going to be further anarchy in Ireland the British business man will have to pay for it. He will pay indirectly in loss of trade and dearth of foodstuffs, and directly in higher taxes and in compensation awards. Take the case of the Irish creameries, co-operative and otherwise. Over forty of them have been destroyed, and the replacement value of the buildings and the machinery that have been wrecked is probably little less than one million pounds, and the value of the foodstuffs they produced annually and exported to Great Britain may also be put at about one million pounds.

"But the money aspect of these depredations is not the only one. When a co-operative creamery is destroyed in Ireland the sole market for the produce of the small farmers within a radius of from three to ten miles is destroyed.

BELGIUM AND IRELAND.

The *Nation Belge* (Brussels) says that the Belgian Episcopate has sent to the Irish Bishops a joint letter in reply to their cry of distress. In their letter, the Belgian Bishops say that they are with their Irish brethren in heart, and share their sorrow and anguish, and also their invincible hopes. The newspaper adds that the Belgian Episcopate has started a subscription for the benefit of the Irish Catholics, and has headed the list with 31,000 francs.

CHURCH OF IRELAND SCOTT MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The first place in the Scott Memorial Prize this year has been awarded to the Rev. W. H. Irwin, B.A., Curate-assistant of Killucan, and the second prize to the Rev. F. W. Bonynge, Killucan, Co. Westmeath. The subject was, "Modern Economic Ethics in the Light of the New Testament." The examiners were the Bishop of Derry, the Rev. Canon Newport J. White, D.D., Archbishop King's Professor Trinity College, Dublin; and the Rev. A. H. McNeile, D.D., Regius Professor, Trinity College, Dublin. The subject of the essay for next year, 1921, will be, "The Modern Idea of Marriage in the Light of Christianity." Intending candidates should write for information to the Secretary, Scott Prize, 52 St. Stephen's Green, E., Dublin.

An Exchange telegram from Constantinople on Monday states that the first troops of General Sarrail have left for Gallipoli. France is undertaking the entire reorganisation of the General's troops, partly at Gallipoli and partly at Lemnos.

BANK OF IRELAND MALE CLERKS.

Examination June, 1920. The following pupils of Rome College, Stephen's Green, were successful:—E. Stone, W. A. Dennison, T. Reghy, J. Davies, H. Halliday, N. Dickenson, C. Farmer, A. Henderson, W. McCracken.—(Advt.)

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

MIDLAND SERVICES CURTAILED.

GREAT SOUTHERN RESTRICTIONS.

The military order prohibiting the running of trains out of Dublin having been withdrawn, the various railway services were resumed yesterday, though, of course, they were seriously restricted. Nearly all the morning trains were crowded with passengers who were delayed in the city during the week-end. The postal officials had to deal with a large quantity of mails, but it was promptly dealt with by the ordinary mail trains. The goods traffic, which had also been suspended, was resumed with the ordinary despatch, and the temporary congestion in the railway stores was cleared during the day.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the directors of the Midland Great Western Company the following official statement was made:—

"In consequence of a further material reduction in the number of guards available the train service on this railway will again be revised as from the 25th inst., commencing on that date, one passenger train only in each direction will be run on week days between Dublin and Galway, Sligo, and Kingsbridge, respectively, the departure times from Dublin being 9.30 a.m. for the Meath line and 1.30 p.m. for Galway and Sligo. In addition a local train will leave Broadstone at 10 a.m. for Mullingar, stopping at local stations, with a connection to Cavan. The regular goods and live stock train services will be suspended entirely, but the company will endeavour to provide special trains for the conveyance of urgent foodstuff traffic if and when found practicable."

This announcement will have a grave effect upon the cattle trade in the Western and Midland districts, and will probably lead to the suspension of many fairs and markets in these areas, owing to the inability of the company to continue to run the ordinary goods trains will result in serious interference with the distribution of foodstuffs.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CO.

On inquiry at Kingsbridge Station it was learned that the position as regards the running of passenger trains was but little altered, but a considerable closing down not only of passenger traffic, but of goods traffic is imminent. No merchandise traffic is at present being accepted for Limerick from any quarter, nor along the line radiating from Limerick—namely, to Charleville, to Nenagh, to Killaloe, Tralee, and to Foynes, and only to a very limited extent between stations on the line from Limerick and Sligo. The line between Mallow and Tralee continues closed for all passenger train traffic, and only a very small goods train service is being maintained. No trains of any description are running on the line between Clara and Banagher, and no passenger trains are running between Kildare and Kilkenny. It is understood that the notices served on the men terminating their services will expire before the end of the week, and that arrangements are being made for the closing of stations and for the necessary safeguarding of the company's property on all the sections affected. Nothing definite is known at Kingsbridge Station as regards the attitude of the men, but it is hoped that they will return, and that a full service of traffic which the company is bound legally to accept.

The 9.15 a.m. train from Maryborough to Kingsbridge was boarded by armed soldiers at Newbridge. The guard refused to give the signal to start, and the train was held up until the military withdrew. On the arrival of the train at Kingsbridge the guard was dismissed.

Trains were also held up at Rathdrum, Athlone, and Mullingar.

TRAIN HELD UP AT BIRR.

At Birr yesterday armed military boarded the 11.30 train from Birr to Roscrea. The train was delayed for about an hour until the military left. A guard was afterwards appointed.

WEXFORD RAILWAYMEN'S DECISION.

At a meeting of the Wexford Branch of the National Union of Railwaymen a resolution was passed, on the proposition of Alderman N. Connolly, seconded by Mr. J. Whelan, condemning Mr. Arthur Griffith, Acting President of the Irish Republic, and the Chairman of the Irish Labour Party to convene a meeting of the duly-elected representatives of the Irish people and delegates from the railway workers to formulate a programme for the further guidance of the railwaymen in the critical condition in which our native country is likely to be placed." A resolution was also passed expressing appreciation of the action of Wexford County Council in calling on their support to enable railwaymen to continue the fight against "the murderous *régime* now prevailing in our country."

THE MEN AND BALLOT.

The following statement was issued yesterday by Mr. Bermingham, Irish Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen:—

"Judging from the general opinion now prevalent amongst Irish railwaymen in connection with the munitions dispute, it is felt that the question at issue has become a national one and nothing could be more unfortunate than such action. This contention was clearly demonstrated at the Trades Union Congress on Tuesday, November 16th, at the Mansion House, when the railwaymen received full support, although it was left with them to decide for themselves whether they were to continue to work or not.

"The general opinion now prevailing amongst railwaymen is that this question of the carriage of munitions should be submitted to some influential body, who would speak for the country, and who would enjoy their general confidence. I have received several resolutions from branches of the union, some of them asking for an All-Ireland ballot conference, some for a ballot, and others for submitting the question to Mr. Arthur Griffith and other representatives. That is where the question stands today."

Asked whether it was likely that a ballot would be taken, Mr. Bermingham replied that he did not know.

DONEGAL GUARD MALTREATED.

COMPANY'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

The following notice, signed by Mr. Henry Forbes, line manager, Co. Donegal Railways Joint Committee, is posted at Donegal Railway Station:—"On the night of Tuesday, 16th November, 1920, at Inver Station, a guard of this company was dragged from his van by cowardly masked and armed ruffians, who handcuffed, was placed against a wall, revolvers were presented at him, and his life was threatened if he continued to carry on the duties for which he is paid. In consequence of this outrage on an inoffensive railwayman, the train service on the Killybegs line will be restricted at an early date, and if further interference with the train staff takes place, in the absence of military protection, the line between Donegal and Killybegs will be closed."

IRISH TRAIN ALTERATIONS AND RESTRICTED SERVICES.

Notices of train alterations and restricted services, due to labour troubles and the extension of the "Curfew" Order, are given to-day in our advertising columns by the Great Southern and Western Railway, the Midland Great Western Railway, and the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES CONGRESS.

At the resumed sitting in London yesterday of the International Trades Union Congress an interesting discussion took place on a resolution moved by M. Fimmen, Secretary to the International Federation of Trade Unions, demanding complete and lasting peace, and declaring that the Conference refused to allow itself to be misled by the pretext of fighting for a final war or for a war with the alleged object of ending war.

Stating the grievances of his compatriots, a Spanish delegate declared that they had a monarchical system of Government, a system like that which obtained in the Middle Ages. He urged that the Congress should make an inquiry into the position of the Spanish Labour movement.

Mr. Halford (Canada) complained that the Congress appeared to be a political and religious body. The Trade and Labour Congress of Canada had no strike power, and in order to conform with its constitution he would have to vote against the resolution.

The Chairman, Mr. J. H. Thomas, observed that Canada need not fear of the Congress being a revolutionary body. They were the mildest mannered people who ever scuttled a ship.

The Norwegian representative also dissented from the resolution.

Replying to the discussion, M. Finnion reminded the Canadian representative that the Congress had done nothing so revolutionary as the Labour Congress of Canada, which had voted in favour of the nationalisation of mines and the independence of Ireland.

The resolution was carried in a group vote by, roughly, 22,000,000 votes to 5,000,000, Norway, Canada, and Italy forming the minority.

THE LATE MAJOR WILLIE REDMOND.

Dr. James Ashe, of 19 Merrion square, is going to London to-morrow, taking with him a large wreath, in the shape of a harp, to lay upon the Cenotaph in Whitehall. The wreath has been supplied to the order of the Major Willie Redmond Memorial Fund Committee. Wexford, and it bears the inscription: "To the memory of Major Willie Redmond and Our Glorious Dead."

BANK OF IRELAND CLERKSHIPS.

Exam. announced for February.

Last exam., June, 1920. Successful from KERRY'S COLLEGE, 79 Stephen's Green, Dublin:—Messrs. R. T. Wheeler, W. F. Moore, J. J. Greene, J. F. Shanley, F. A. Goold, E. Wheeler, and J. R. Cusack. Special Oral and Correspondence Classes working.—(Advt.)

NEW ISSUE.

THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co. are offering for sale £2,500,000 8 per cent. 7-Year Notes of the Niger Company, at 98 per cent. The notes are repayable at 103 per cent., and the holders will, on redemption, have the right to take up 8 per cent. Preference Shares of the company for all the redemption price. The yield on the notes, including the premium on redemption, is £8 14s. per cent. They will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £500, and £1,000. The Niger Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1882, and for thirty years has held the premier position in the opening up and development of Nigeria. It has carried on business as produce and general merchants, ship and transport owners, mine owners and mining experts, and as general and financial agents for commercial houses, and for most of the mining companies operating in the territory. The balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1919, will show a surplus of assets over liabilities exceeding the sum of £3,500,000. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the present assets in addition to the amount at which they appear in the company's books. During the current year Lever Brothers offered to purchase the whole of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Niger Company on the basis of £6 10s. per £1 share in cash, and subsequently acquired 1,527,185 of the shares at a cost of nearly £8,000,000. It is Lord Leverhulme's intention to bring under the management of the Niger Company the various businesses owned or controlled by the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, and the other Lever Brothers interests owned or controlled by Lever Africans. The directors are informed by Lord Leverhulme that the value of the assets to be transferred by him will be such as to raise the surplus assets of the company to over £8,000,000, or, including the proceeds of the notes, to over £10,500,000. The average net profits for the last four years, after charging excess profits duty, are £344,639. To these profits there should be added the profit to be earned from the employment of the proceeds of the notes, which may be estimated at not less than £200,000, and also the dividends which may be earned on the shares of the African and Eastern Corporation and of the other companies in West Africa owned or controlled by Lever Brothers. The issue of these notes is rendered necessary by the increased financial requirements of the company and its associated companies, due to the greater volume of trade that is being done and the great increase in the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods in the last few years. These notes are a first-class industrial investment, bearing a fairly good rate of interest. The list will close on or before Tuesday, November 30th.—(Prospectus, page 7.)

PUBLIC BODIES AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

FURTHER MANDAMUS ORDERS.

In the King's Bench Division, yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gibson, and Mr. Justice Kennedy, applications were made on behalf of the Local Government Board for Ireland for conditional orders of *mandamus* against seventeen local governing bodies in several parts of the country to compel them to submit their books of accounts and other necessary documents to the auditors of the Board of Public Health and Local Taxation.

Mr. A. E. Wood, K.C., and Mr. Lipsett (instructed by Mr. James Mecredy) appeared for the Local Government Board. There was no appearance for any of the bodies against which the orders were directed.

The first case mentioned was that of the Kingstown Borough Council, and counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. John Alfred Baker, the auditor, in which it was stated that he attended, in accordance with notice given to the council by the latter body on the 5th inst., at the office of the Council in Tullamore, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Council for the period ending September 30th, 1920. The auditor, on the council (Mr. Charles P. Kingston) refused him access to the books and accounts, stating at the same time that he had been instructed by his Council not to submit the books and accounts to the auditor. The resolution of the Council, which was passed on the 12th of October, was:—"That the Council be prohibited from holding any further communication with the Local Government Board. All correspondence from the Board to be ignored and the books of the Council to be withheld from audit by the Local Government Board auditor." Further on it was stated in the affidavit:—"The payment of large sums of money authorised by Parliament to be made in relief of the rates can only be made by the Treasury when the moneys can be duly accounted for by the appropriate department upon the certificate of the Board's auditor, nor can the Board sanction the advances unless it is assured that the moneys so advanced are applied to their proper purposes, which can only be ascertained through the Board's auditor's audit are strictly complied with." Under these circumstances the auditor and the Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Barlas) asked for separate peremptory writs of *mandamus* against the members of the Council and their Secretary, commanding them to submit the accounts of the Council to Mr. Baker for audit.

The Court made the order asked for.

A similar order was made against Oldcastle Rural District Council, six of whose members were named as special defendants. The books were refused to the auditor, Mr. E. P. Forgie, and he applied to the District Council office on October 12th. The Clerk, Mr. J. McGinn, said that he was acting on the resolution of the Council passed on the 7th October, which directed him and other officers to act in accordance with the order issued by the Irish Republican Government, "to refuse to produce any books or documents to the English Local Government Board auditor."

Like orders were made, for similar reasons, against Tuam Rural District Council No. 1 (three special defendants); Carlow Urban District Council (six special defendants); Carlow Rural District Council (three special defendants); Galway Urban District Council (three special defendants); Dr

PROSPECTUS.

The List will Open To-day (Wednesday), 24th November, 1920, and will be Closed on or before Tuesday, 30th November, 1920.

THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890).

Capital - - £10,000,000

DIVIDED INTO

Authorised.		*Issued.*
£8,000,000	Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each - - -	£1,500,000
£2,000,000	Ordinary Shares of £1 each - - - - -	£1,250,000

(2,500,000 Shares including the issued Shares bear dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; the rate of dividend on the remainder will be determined at the time of issue.)

£175,000 Five per cent. Debenture Stock secured by a floating charge has also been issued.

OFFER OF

£2,500,000 8 per cent. Seven-Year Notes

Repayable at 103 per cent.

Holders of Notes will, on redemption, have the right to take up 8 per cent. Preference Shares of the Company at par for all or any part of the redemption price not involving fractions of one Share.

The Notes will be repayable at 103 per cent. on the 20th December, 1927, but the Company may redeem the whole or any part of the Notes by drawings at 103 per cent. on any interest date after 20th December, 1923, on giving three months' notice, the same premium being payable in a voluntary liquidation. The Company will be free to purchase Notes at any time.

The Company will covenant that so long as any of the Notes are outstanding it will not without the sanction of a resolution at a General Meeting of the Noteholders passed by a majority of three-fourths in value of those Holders who are present or represented at the Meeting, create or issue any mortgages, charges or other similar securities, except to secure loans and credits from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business.

Messrs. LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, offer for Sale the above

£2,500,000 Notes

At 98 per cent.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

10 per cent. on Application;
40 „ „ on 7th December, 1920;
40 „ „ on 10th January, 1921.

Payment may be made in full on the 7th December under discount at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.

Yield including premium on redemption ... ... £3 - 14 - 0 per cent.

Applications from Debenture Stockholders and Shareholders of the Company will receive special consideration.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £500 and £1,000. They will, at the option of the Applicant, to be declared on the application form, be either payable to Registered Holder or to Bearer, but Notes cannot thereafter be changed from Registered Notes to Bearer Notes or *vice versa*.

Interest on the Notes will be payable half-yearly on the 20th June and the 20th December; the first payment of a full half-year's interest being payable on the 20th June, 1921. Interest coupons payable to Bearer at Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, will be attached to the Bearer Notes. Interest on Registered Notes will be paid by the Company by warrant.

The following letter has been received from the Chairman of The Niger Company, Limited:—

11 Old Broad street, E.C.2.

17th November, 1920.

To Messrs. LAZARD BROTHERS and CO., LIMITED,

Dear Sirs,—The Niger Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1882 under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, as the National African Company, Limited. In July, 1886, a Royal Charter was granted and the name changed to the Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited. On the 1st January, 1900, the Royal Charter was surrendered and the name was changed to The Niger Company, Limited.

For thirty-eight years the Company has held the premier position in the opening up and development of Nigeria and has carried on business as Produce and General Merchants, Ship and Transport Owners, Mine Owners and Mining Experts, and as General and Financial Agents for Commercial Houses and for most of the Mining Companies operating in the territory. The Company exports largely from Nigeria and elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Ground Nuts, Cocoa, Hides, Skins, Minerals, etc., and is especially interested in the supply of raw materials for the production of margarine and soap and in the manufacture of edible fats.

Some millions of money are now invested in the Tin Mining Industry of Nigeria, and the shipments of Tin Concentrates increased from 212 tons in 1907 to 7,683 tons in 1919. The Company's interest in several Mining Companies and is interested commercially in upwards of 40 Mining undertakings.

Under Treasury Minute of the 30th June, 1899, the Company is entitled to receive as consideration for Rights surrendered to the Government one-half of the amount accruing to the Niger Government as Mining Rents and Royalties from a specified region in Nigeria for a period of 99 years from the 1st January, 1900, and this asset, upon which no value is placed in the Company's books, yields a largely increasing return. The receipts from this source for the last three years average £70,000 per annum net.

The Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1919, is not yet completed. The Directors can say, however, that it will show a surplus of assets over liabilities exceeding the sum of £3,500,000. The Directors are satisfied that the value of the Company's present assets is far in excess of the amount at which they appear in the books. They are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that during the current year Lever Brothers Limited offered to purchase the whole of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Niger Company at 26/10s. 0d. per £1 Share in cash, and subsequently acquired 1,227,165 of the Shares at a cost of nearly £8,000,000.

The Directors are informed by Lord Leverhulme that he has recently entered into an arrangement with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, which has been approved by a majority of over three-fourths of the Shareholders of that Corporation. The formal approval of the Court is still necessary, but no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining this. When the legal formalities are completed, it is Lord Leverhulme's intention to bring under the management of the Niger Company the various businesses owned or controlled by the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, and the other West African interests owned or controlled by Lever Brothers Limited. This arrangement will be carried out by means of the transfer to the Niger Company of Ordinary Shares of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, and of the various other Companies in West Africa now owned or controlled by Lever Brothers Limited in exchange for Shares of the Niger Company.

The Directors are informed by Lord Leverhulme that the value of the assets to be transferred by him will be such as to raise the surplus assets of the Company to over £8,000,000 or including the proceeds of the Notes sold to you to over £10,500,000.

Several of the present Directors of the Niger Company will retire in favour of Directors of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and others representing the interests of Lever Brothers Limited. These new Directors will give their whole time to the business.

The following certificate as to the Company's profits in recent years has been received from the Company's Auditors:—

41 Coleman street, London, E.C.2,
16th November, 1920.

To the Directors of THE NIGER COMPANY, LTD.

Dear Sirs,—As Auditors of your company, and in accordance with your request, we certify that the profits for the nine years ended 31st December, 1918, were as under:—

Year ended 31st December,		
1910		£238,738
1911		97,488
1912		93,158
1913		80,284
1914	Loss	33,152
1915		114,893
	Profits before charging Excess Profits Duty.	Profits after charging Excess Profits Duty.
1916	£331,165	£310,424
1917	£280,479	£84,157
1918	£325,124	£53,974

The Audit of the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919, is sufficiently advanced to enable us to certify that the profits for that year after making provision for Excess Profits Duty, exceed £550,000

The profits are arrived at after deduction of interest on Debentures, Loans, Advances and Bank Overdrafts, and after making provision for Depreciation, but before charging Income Tax.

Yours faithfully,
TURQUAND, YOUNGS and COMPANY.

The average net profits for the last four years, after charging Excess Profits Duty, are therefore £344,689. To these profits there should be added the profits to be earned from the employment of the proceeds of the Notes sold to you, which may be estimated at not less than £200,000, and also, the dividends which may be earned on the shares of the African and Eastern Corporation and of the other Companies in West Africa referred to controlled by Lever Brothers Limited, which, as stated above, are to be exchanged for shares of the Niger Company. These profits are expected by Lever Brothers Limited to be substantial.

Owing to the general fall in the prices of commodities the current year's working will show less favourable results than the year 1919.

The issue of these Notes is rendered necessary by the increased financial requirements of the Company and its associated Companies due to the greatly increased volume of trade being done and the great increase in the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods in the last few years.

Yours faithfully, SCARBROUGH, Chairman.

A brokerage of ¼ per cent. will be paid on allotments made to the public in respect of applications (other than Underwriters' applications) bearing the stamp of Stock Brokers or other approved Agents.

Applications for the Notes must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, 11 Old Broad street, London, E.C.2, with the amount payable on application. If the application be accepted for less than the amount applied for the balance of the deposit will be credited towards the amount due on the 7th December, 1920. Interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments, and failure to pay an instalment when due will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture

All Notes issued will be under seal. Provisional Certificates will be procured to be issued directly by the Company to the applicants, and on payment of the amount due upon acceptance the names of the purchasers of Registered Notes will be entered in the Company's register of Noteholders.

The Notes will be exchanged for fully-paid Allotment Letters on and after 1st February, 1921.

A draft of the Trust Note and a copy of the Agreement under which Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, have purchased the Notes and a print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Trust Deed securing the existing Debenture Stock can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Linklaters and Paines, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

The price paid by Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, for the Notes is 94 per cent. Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, are paying an overwriting commission of 4 per cent., with an overriding commission of ½ per cent. and all other expenses of this offer.

Application will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for special quotation to deal in the Notes after allotment, and, in due course, application will also be made for an official quotation.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited (Issue Department), Gresham House, Old Broad street, E.C., and from Messrs. Coates, Son and Co., 99 Gresham street, E.C.2, and from members of all the Stock Exchanges in the United Kingdom.

London, 20th November, 1920.

Directors.

The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH (Chairman).
CLIFFORD B. EDGAR, Esq.,— M.P. (Vice-Chairman).
The Rt. Hon. THE LORD ABERDARE.
The Rt. Hon. THE LORD EMMOTT, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
J. L. GOLDIE-TAUBMAN, Esq.
SIR HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E.
H. G. SHAVE, Esq.
JOSEPH E. TRIGGE, Esq.

Secretary and Registered Offices.

Mr. W. G. RAND, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2

Brokers to the Company.

COATES, SON and CO., 99 Gresham street, London, E.C.2, and London Stock Exchange.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

APPLICATION FORM.

25

THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862/1880).

Offer of £2,500,000 8 per cent. Seven-Year Notes.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR NOTES.

To Messrs. LAZARD BROTHERS and CO., Ltd., 11 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

Dear Sirs,—I/We hand you herewith the sum of £.....being a deposit of 10 per cent. upon application for £.....8 per cent. Seven-Year Notes of The Niger Company, Limited, and I/we request you to allot to me/us that amount of Notes upon the terms of your Prospectus dated 20th November, 1920, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller amount of such Notes as may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance of 88 per cent. by instalments upon the dates mentioned in the said Prospectus.

I/We hereby declare that this application is not made by or for the benefit of an enemy subject within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916.

I/We desire that the Notes shall be issued to Bearer.

shall be registered in my/our name.

NAME (in full) .....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss, or Title, if any.)

ADDRESS (in full) .....

DESCRIPTION .....

SIGNATURE .....

N.B.—Applicants are requested to take particular note of the fact that Registered Notes cannot be converted into Bearer subsequently to allotment, nor can Bearer be converted into Registered. Applicants must state which form of security they require. In the case of an allotment being made upon an application where no preference is stated, the Notes will be issued as Registered.

This form should be filled up and forwarded together with a remittance for the amount of the Application Money to Messrs. LAZARD BROS. and CO., LTD., 11 Old Broad street, London, E.C.2. Cheques should be made payable to Bearer and crossed Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd.

* The amount applied for must be £50 or a multiple thereof

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

COMPLETE STAGNATION. GUINNESS BETTER. DUNLOPS SELLERS.

Business was at a standstill yesterday, as scarcely a dozen securities officially listed changed hands, and whole departments of leading securities were completely neglected. Finance and commerce are largely built on credit and confidence, but with the lapsing of these essentials, even for a time, serious, if not permanent, injury follows as inevitably as day follows night. The Funds were quietly irregular. Banks marked time, with a little bidding for Provincial Old Shares. A satisfactory point was the rally in Guinness Ord. Shares. Home Rails, Trams, Steam, Marconis, and all Textile and Miscellaneous were among the groups entirely idle. Dunlop Rubbers fell further on selling from the other side. Kern River and other Oil Shares suffered for the same reason.

In the Funds, Victory Bonds rose 1 to 73¾. War Loan 5 p.c. fell ⅛ to 83⅝, and Consols ¼ to 44¼. War Loan 4½ p.c. repeated 76.

The only change in Banks was a rise of ¼ to 18¾ in Provincial (Old) Shares. Munsters, at 6, and Nationals, at 16½, were steady.

As regards Breweries, Guinness Ord. rallied ¼ to 53, but the Pref. remain flat at 9 to 9¼.

In Dunlop issues, Dunlop Rubber Ord. fell 1s. 1½d. to 22s. 9d.; and in Gas, Alliance and Dublin Consumers fell ¼ to 4. In the late marked Dunlops were down to 22s.

In Drapery Shares, Arnotts, for an odd lot, quoted 5¾; and in Trading, etc., Mooney Ord. rose ¼ to 4¼.

Kern River Oil New Ord. fell to 1s. 3d. and 1s. prem., and Shells ⅛ to 6½.

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount ..... 7½%, April 28, 1920.
Deposit ..... 3%, April 28, 1920.

BUSINESS DONE

Consols .....(444) 44¼
4½ p.c. War Loan..(76) 76
5% War Loan..(83½) 83⅝
Victory Bonds..(73¾) 73¾
War Bonds, 1925-..(93) 93
Mun. & Lein. Bk...(6) 6
National .....(16½) 16½
Provincial .....(18½) 18¾
Guinness .....(53½) 53
Do. Pref.....(9¾) 9⅜
Alliance Gas..(82/6) 80/-
Arnotts Ord.....(51) 51¾
Clover Wilson .....(9/9) 10/6b
Do. Pref.....67½a
Hutton Ord. .....(82½) 82½
Dunlops .....(23/10½) 22/9
Kern River New .....1/3 1/- pm.
Shells .....(6½) 6½
*Odd lot.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

STOCKS SLIGHTLY BETTER.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Fears of a renewal of recent liquidation from the provinces and the Continent caused markets yesterday to open in a dispirited and cheerless fashion. Business was no larger in volume than on the previous day, and the tone of markets was decidedly uncertain. Fortunately, however, as the session wore on it was seen that there was a complete cessation of liquidation, and evidence of a little buying of high-class securities was not lacking. The buying was chiefly in small lots, and the Stocks favoured included War Loans, various 3 p.c. securities, such as Local Loans, Home Corporation Stock, and Midland Railway Preference Stock, as well as certain Industrial issues. The improvement, which was slight, was hardly noticeable till towards the close of the business, but it may prove to be a mere passing phase, a material rally being highly improbable at the moment. But it is well that the buying should be noted, as it may well be that it may mark a turning point in the protracted period of depressed markets. Monetary conditions will shortly become more stringent even after the turn of the year. It must be realised that there is a huge difference in the amount of money required to meet January dividend payments now and, say, three years ago, to go back no further, and that the distribution of the enormous sum is likely to be followed by purchases of high-class securities, which are standing at a very attractive level. There, at the latest, a recovery in markets may be looked for. Movements in the gilt-edged section were somewhat irregular, but most of the changes were in favour of the holders. Those characterised the War Loans, while one or two of the National War Bonds and India Threes improved. Several of the Home Corporation Stocks were marked up, such as Metropolitan 3½ p.c., L.C.C. 5 p.c., and Coventry Sixes; but Swansea Sixes exhibited a drooping tendency.

Gold Coast Rizes, in the Colonial list, and New Zealand Fours both responded to a small amount of investment buying, but New South Wales issues where changed were easier on the results of the last loan, the underwriters being left with 70 per cent. of the amount. The new scrip was quoted 1 discount.

Home Rails were a very infirm section, the weakest spot being Underground Incomes, which sustained a substantial fall.

With the exception of a few Chilian issues, which improved, the changes in the Foreign market were adverse. Argentine, Brazilian, Chinese, and Japanese Stocks all going to a lower level.

LONDON STOCKS DULL.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On the London Stock Exchange yesterday the markets were exceedingly quiet and the tone much the same as on Monday. There was not quite so much pressure to sell, but a period of prices was still in the downward direction. The gilt-edged group was fairly steady, and prices were not much affected. Underwriters of the New South Wales 6½ p.c. issue have been left with about 70 p.c., and the price of the Stock was 1 discount. The 5 p.c. War Loan was 83⅝, Consols 44½, and Victory Bonds 73¾, and Funding Loan was 67⅛. There was a fair demand for the shortdated National War Bonds, which have lately been rather offered. India 5 p.c. were better at 97. Water Stock "C" receded to ½ discount.

FOREIGN BONDS UNCERTAIN.—The feature in Foreign Bonds was the buying of German Threes, which, however, closed inclines. Russian 4s and 5 p.c. were rather better. There was no indication of recovery in Brazilian Bonds, and Mexican 5 were 1 better on sales. Chilian Irrigations were firm. The French Loans were neglected and without change, but Japanese 4½ p.c., both series, were easier, though closing above the lowest. Russian 5 fell 5/8.

HOME RAILS FLAT.—Dulness characterised Home Rails, and, in the absence of support, quotations dwindled. North-Western receded ½ to 79¾, Midland ¼ and Great Northern ½, and North-Westerns were ½ lower at 76½. Lancashire and Yorkshire were lower at 52½. Lower-priced descriptions were not materially altered, but Great Central "A" were weak on underground Electric Incomes declined sharply to 65½, and the shares were down to 24. Districts were weak at 17¾.

CANADIANS AND MEXICANS STEADY.—Canadian Pacifics rose ¼ to 165¾. No important alteration took place in Grand Trunks, which remain at 5 for Ord. and 12 for 5s. Mexicans were unchanged, with the 4 p.c. Ord. at 17¼. Elsewhere Havanas at 72 and Leopoldinas at 29½ were both weak spots, while Argentines were rather better. "B.A.G.S." were 65, and Westerns 64½, while Centrals and Pacifics were 57½ and 50¾ respectively. Entre Rios gave way to 23½, and Cordoba Central to 15½.

INDUSTRIALS STILL SLACK.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Business, though still slack in the Miscellaneous and industrial market, was by no means at a standstill, and, in spite of a continuance of liquidation in some quarters, the absorptive capacity of the market was sufficient to result in the exchange of a considerable amount of Stock. Again, the mere maintenance of prices at the overnight levels, which might pass unnoticed in normal times, may in these days be regarded as an encouraging factor. The Pease and Partner's dividend announcement arrived too late to assist the shares, which eased to 34s. 6d. Should the company manage to bring the dividend up to 20 p.c. for the year the return to the investor on yesterday's price of 35s. would be nearly 13 p.c. Failing this, a repetition of last year's dividend hardly shows the shares to be over valued. Other shares in the Iron and Steel department were inclined to ease when tested by business, Bestgals being no more than 2, and Vickers and Armstrongs were also lowered. The Pahang dividend announcement was received too late to affect the shares, which were quoted at 9s. 6d., or unchanged on the day. Bays were dull at 6, or ¼ lower, and Sudan Plantations at 4½ were ½ easier. Argentine Southern Lands also lost the turn at 27s. 9d. According to information received from Sattiago de Chile, a crisis is feared in the nitrate industry owing to an excess of production over consumption. Salar del Carmen at 2½ were 3 down, London ¼ lower at 1½, and Liverpool ¼ worse off at 1½. Among the lighter variety, Tarapacas shed 2s. at 16s., and Lagunas lost the turn at 6s. 3d. Indo-China Def. again showed improvement in the Shipping section, closing a point better at 40s. P.O. Def., however, eased 5 to 450. Furness Withy were the turn lower at 28s. 6d. and Cunards easier at 25s. 6d. Buyers of Van den Berghs were again responsible for considerable activity in the shares, which, after touching 45s. 7½d., finished up at 45s., with a net gain of ½. Elsewhere in the Foodstuff section, Liptons hardened to 24s. 6d., though Maypoles were easier at 11s. 3d. Courtaulds were again subject to fluctuation sales, depressing the price at one time to 7. From this level however, there was later a reaction, and the quotation closing at 7¾ the shares showed a net decline of ¼. Other Textiles were quiet and easier where tested. Spinners New closing 1⅛ or ¼ down, and Calicos shedding 6d. at 22s. Joshua Hoyle also lost ¼ at 24, and John Wood at ½ to the figure showed a loss of ½. Among Stores, J. Barker lost 1s. 4½d. at 20s. 6d., and D. Jays Ord. eased 6d. to 20s. The expected reaction in Tobaccos occurred after the decline during the past week. Compared to the prices recently ruling, the recoveries were slight, but Imperials at 46s. 6d. showed a gain of 6d., and B.A.T. hardened ½ to 3¾. In the Motor group, Rolls Royce eased ½ to 7-8, and Harper Bean yielded further to 3s. 9d., the Pref. closing at 5s. Dunlops at 21s. 6d. were 1s. down, and other Miscellaneous descriptions were generally lower. Cements at 24s. were 6d. worse off, though British Portlands at 30s. 3d. were the turn harder. Oil Cakes were easier at 32s. 9d. Lever Bros. Pref. were slightly lower at 17s 3d., and Welsbach Ord. ½ down at 41. In the Brewery section, Allsopp Ord. held their ground at 85½, but the Pref. lost a point at 69, and Guinness Ord. fell 10 to 320. Watney Combe Pref. eased ¼ to 30.

MINES ON THE DOWN GRADE.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Conditions in the Mining market yesterday remained much the same as on Monday, business being on a very small scale, and prices tending downward. There was again very little real selling, but dealers apprehensive of realisations marked prices down, especially as the quotation for gold was lowered by 1s. 2d. to £5 12s. 10d. per oz. The Paris exchange rate was better at 56.05 francs to the £, and the French capital was no longer a seller on anything like a large scale, even of its specialities. At the same time there was certainly no Continental demand for Kaffir descriptions, and at the close of an extremely dull and uninteresting day movements were again nearly all in the downward direction. Further consideration of the Gold Fields's report failed to arouse any enthusiasm, and, apart from Hen Jersons, Finance shares, where altered, were lower, the rank and file following the lead thus set them. Rhodesians were idle, less than half a dozen irregular changes being finally recorded. Chartered held their ground, but Rhodesia Broken Hill were depressed on the falling metal prices. Diamonds kept steady, the only noticeable movement being a set-back in Akims on profit-taking following the recent advance. Although the metal was decidedly steadier, the Tin Share market remained in a state of inertia. Kinta Kellas, about 70 p.c., and the price of the Stock was 1 discount. The 5 p.c. War Loan was 83⅝, Consols 44½, and Victory Bonds 73¾, and Funding Loan was 67⅛. There was a fair demand for the shortdated National War Bonds, which have lately been rather offered. India 5 p.c. were better at 97. Water Stock "C" receded to ½ discount.

OIL SHARES RECOVERING.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

A distinct improvement in conditions was witnessed in the Oil share market yesterday in this section, in fact, being one of the most lively in the Stock Exchange. The market, which overnight had an oversold appearance, opened with prices at about the level ruling at the close on Monday, and although some little hesitation was at first noticeable on fears that further liquidation might have to be faced, this quickly disappeared when it was found that there was no pressure to sell. Active bidding was soon in progress for the leaders, the prices of which were not slow to respond, and several of the more speculative favourites became harder in sympathy. An outstanding feature was a sharp recovery in Royal Dutch. Among other leading counters, Mexican Eagles developed renewed strength, good buying, both here and on Paris account, bringing about steady improvement. Shells were a better market than of late, a moderate demand for these shares on Paris account being a helpful factor. Burmahs came into renewed demand from the North, and the price recovered. In sympathy with the higher price quoted in New York Anglo-Americans advanced. Trinidad issues presented a somewhat mixed appearance, for while Apex Trinidad recovered part of Monday's loss and Trinidad Central closed higher. United British gave way. The last-named were dealt in ex rights, the rights being valued at 3s. The reason for the dulness in United British was that the market was rather disappointed with the report. Among Rumanians, Rumanian Cons. maintained a firm tone. Phœnix Oil and Transport came into renewed demand, being actively bid for in the street, but Dacia Romano further declined. Closing prices:—

Anglo-American	5⅞	5⅞ +⅛
Anglo-Egyptian "B"	3⅛	3⅛
Anglo-Mexican	4/9	4/9
Anglo-Persian 6 pc. Pref.	21 3	22/3
Anglo-United	2½	2½
Asiatic Trinidad	1½	1½
Assam	1⅛	1⅛
Atlantic Oil Syndicate	3/-	3/-
British Borneo Petroleum	1½	1½
British Burmah Petroleum	1⅛	1⅛
British Controlled Oilfields	6/-	6/-
British Controlled Pref.	11/6	12/6
British Motor Spirit	1/10	2/- -6d.
Burmah	7⅛	7⅛ +⅛
Caltex Oil (1)	9/0	9/6
Do. (2)	9/-	9/6
Copan Oilfields (5/-)	4/6	4/6
Cyprus Oil Trust	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle Romano-Am. Syndicate	1/6	1/6 -⅛
Eagle Transport Pref.	5⅛	5⅛
English Oilfields	1⅛	1⅛
Gerush Oil Reefs	1/-	1/-
Hamilton's Oil Cons.	2/3	2/3
Hecla Oil	2/1½	2/7½
Indo Burma Oilfields	15/6	16/0
Kern River	1/3	1/2 -3d.
Lobitos	4½	4½
Maikop Tanan	20/0	21/-
Mexican Eagle Ord.	11⅛	11⅛ +⅛
Mexican Eagle Pref.	11⅛	11⅛ +⅛
National Petroleum	1⅛	1⅛
New Schibaieff	⅞	⅞
North Caucasian	1/-	1/- +⅛
Oilfields Finance	6/3	7/3
Oilfields of England	1⅛	1⅛
Oil Trust	1/7½	1/10½ +1½d.
Peru Syndicate	10/3	11/3 +3d.
Phœnix Oil	18/6	19/- +⅛
Premier Oil (15/- shares)	4/1½	4/7½ +4½d.
Rumanian Cons.	22/0	22/6
Royal Dutch	62½	61½ +3⅛
Scottish American	2/0	2/6 +3d.
Shell Transport	6¾	6¾ +⅛
Shell Transport Pref.	7⅛	7⅛
Spies	9/6	9/6
Steaua Romano Pref.	4/6	4/6 +3d.
Tankers Pref.	16/6	17/0 +3d.
Trinidad Oil Shale	9/-	9/-
Trinidad Central	5⅛	5⅛
Trinidad Dominion	5/6	5/6
Trinidad Leaseholds	9⅛	9⅛
United British of Trinidad	1⅛	1⅛
Ural Caucasian	1⅛	1⅛
Utos Oilfields	1/-	1/-
Var Oil and Coal	19/3	19/9 -3d.
Venezuelan Oil Concessions	2⅛	2⅛

Ex div. / Ex rights.

RUBBER SHARES IDLE.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In the Rubber share market a partial improvement in the price of this commodity to 1s. 1½d. per lb. induced a somewhat less depressed tone. Prices were, however, little better. North Hummock at 17s. 6d. and Kapar Para at 4s. 6d. were, exceptionally weak, being 1s. and 5s. 9d. lower respectively. Anglo-Sumatra were 4s. 6d. lower at 68s., and Highlands fell 1s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. On the other hand, Rantaus rose 2s. 1½d. higher on sales at 8s., and Seremban rose 1s. to 21s., while Consolidated Malacca, Federated Selangor, and Rubber Trust were each 6d. higher.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up at an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our summouts.

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	44½	French Loan.....	44.5"
Funding L'n	67⅛	Irish Land 3%	49.51
Victory Bds	73¾	do. 2½	37.6
War Ln 5%	83⅝	India 3%	76½
do. 4½	76½	do. 2½	54¾
do. 5%	83⅝		
do. 4½	93¼		

FOREIGN BONDS

Arg'tine 1886	89.91	Jap. 4½pc. 1st	106.8
do. 5%	89.87	do. 4pc. 1905	82.4
Brazil 4pc. '89	40.2	do. New 5%	72.4
do. 5% 1895	71.3	Mex. Dec. '99	17.4
do. 5pc. 1914	56.8	Peruvian Corp.	4⅝
Chinese 5 '96	76.7	do. Pref.	13.4
do. 4 pc. '98	60⅞	do. Debs.	70.9
do. 5pc. 1912	61.3	Portuguese Spec.	12.5
Egyptian 7%	98½	Russian 4pc.	11.14
do. 5 p.c.	90⅝	do. 5pc. 1906	19.21
German 3 p.c.	6⅛	Spanish 4pc.	80.5
Greek 3 p.c.	44.7	Uruguay 3½	58.8
Italian Rentes	16.14		

HOME RAILS.

Brighton A	44.5	L. & S.W. new 5%	97.90.2
Cal'ds. Def. Ord.	37½	Metropolitan	20.1
Cent. Lon. 1M	40.3	do. 6% Pref.	39.43
Chat'm. Or.	7½	do. District	17.18
Gt. Cent'l Def.	8¾	Midland Def	68.8
Gt. Northern 2½%	30½	N. Brit. Def.	11¾
do. N. Pref.	43½	N. East. Con.	79⅛
do. Def.	28½	do. 4% Pf.	89.92
Gt. Western	78½	6th. Ext. Ld.	27.8
Gt. N. & Barry's	45½	do. 4% Pref.	41.2
Lan. & Y. Ord.	52.3	Taff Vale	41.3
L. & N. West'n	76.7	Under Elec.	2.4
do. 5% Pref.	89.87	do. 1m. Bds	64.7
L. & S.W.	55.62	do. 6% Db.	72.5
do. Def.	20.1		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Can. Pacific	164⅞	B. Ayres Gt. S.	84⅝
Grand Trunk	4⅞	B. Ayres Pac.	80.1
do. 4½ Guar.	86.8	B. Ayres & W.	64.4
do. 1st Pref.	40⅝	Cen. Arg'tine	57.8
do. 2nd Pref.	22.10	Cen. Uru'y	57.9
do. 4th Pref.	11¾	Entre Rios	23⅛
do. 4½ Deb.	59½	do. 1st Pref.	61.3
do. 5% Db.	66.8	Mex. Nat. 1st	16.12
Antofa Ord.	23⅛	Mex. 2nd Pf.	7⅞
Argen. G. W.	54⅝	Mex. Rails	17¾
Armazr Tu'ps	15.20	do. 8 p.c. Pf.	48.8
Bahia Blanca	55.7	do. 6 p.c. Pf.	37.8
do. 4½ 2nd Db.	55.7	San Paulo Or.	123.7
Brazil Rail	27½	Un. Havanas	71½

MINING SHARES.

Anglo-French Explor.	1⅞	Gold Cst. Amal.	3⅛
Anaconda	1/4	Gk. Boulder Prop.	6/9
Bawdwin	3½	Hampden Cloncurry	7/9
Bantjes Cons.	5/-	Johannesburg Con. Inv.	24/3
Bk. Hill Prop.	5⅛	Kleinfontein	5/6
Bk. Hill North.	2⅛	Lake View	13/6
Bk. Hill South.	2⅛	Mysore Gold	1⅛
Bk. Hill Block 10	20/-	Modder B	3/-
Burma Corp.	9/9	Rhod. Bk. Hill.	9/-
Brit. C. Africa	7/6	Randfontein Central	12/9
Bech. Explor.	9/9	Do. Estates	16.9
Camp Bird	11/-	Rusoo Analic	12/-
Central Mining	74½	Siamese Tin	3⅝
Con. G.F. of S.A.	11⅛	Sulphide Corp.	17/-
Con. Min. Sel.	20/-	S.A. Diamond	1⅛
Con. Langlaagte	8⅛	Spring Mines	1⅛
De Beers Def.	15⅛	Tanganyika	1⅛
E. Rand Prop.	7/9	Union Corp.	16/6
Esperanza	1⅛	Zambesia Expl.	16/6
Falcon	11/9	Zinc Ord.	16.3
Globe & Phœnix	21/-		

RUBBER SHARES.

Ang'o Dutch	29/3	Kinta Kellas	3/11
Anglo-Java	3/6	Malacca	54⅛
Mapalaama	3/9	Malaya	3/5
Anglo-Sumatra	68/-	Merlaua	3/9
Bantardjawa	15/-	N. Hummock	17/6
Batu Tiga	3/9	P.P.E. Ceylon	21/9
Bekoh	3/6	Pataling	50/7
Cheroenone	2/6	Rub. Est. Krian	2⅛
Con. Malay	9/5	Rubber Trust	21/-
Fedet. Selangor	22/6	Sagumalaudo	17/6
Highlands	37/6	Seramban	21/-
Java Para	32/9	Tebrau	40/3
Kapar Para	4/6	Yam Seng	1/9
Kepitigalla	9/10		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aerated Bread		J. Brown	21/3
Armstrong	20 6	do. (5s pd)	17/6
A.T. Cement	23 3/-	Em. Tobac. Or.	40/-
do. Pref.	14 3	Lipton	24 6
Ahnsbh Lager	10 3	do. Pref	10 6
Ass'ted. N'n. L'd	1⅛	Lyons	1⅛
do. South. L'd	1⅛	Lovell Ch'tam	21/6
Bovril	24 3/-	Lagunas	6/-
Allsopp Ord.	84.83	do. Syndi.	6/3
do. 5% Pref.	67.71	Lautaro Nit.	11⅛
Alby Unif.	4 3	Liverpool Nit.	3⅛
Angola	1⅛	London Nit.	1⅛
Anglo-Chilli'n	1⅛	Maple	2⅛
do. Pref.	13	Maypole Soda	11/9
Anal. Colloid	2⅛	Maypole Def.	6/-
Borax Con. D.	1⅛	Mond Nickel	2⅛
Brit. P'd. Cmk.	29 3	Monte'el St. Db.	97.6
B.S.A. Tools	1⅛	Monterey Db.	30.3
B. Mot. Tr'g'ls	3 6	Mex. Trams	17.21
B.A.A. Mont.	23 9	Mex. Eagles

BATTERSBY & CO.'S SALES.

FURNITURE SALE TO-DAY, IN CONTINUATION.
23 OAKLEY ROAD, RANELAGH.

COMMENCING 12 O'CLOCK—HALL, SITTINGROOM, AND UNSOLD BEDROOM.

9 ADELAIDE ROAD. POSSESSION.
HOUSE AND ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THIS EXCELLENT TOWN RESIDENCE, WITH POSSESSION,

Conveniently situated and in first class order, containing 4 reception and 4 bedrooms, dressingroom, kitchen, servants' room, bath (h. and c.), 2 w.c.'s, garden, etc. Held for entire term subject to £7 10/- Clear possession to purchaser. Seen on our order. ALSO SAME TIME AND PLACE,

THE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

Furniture on view day previous, 10 to 4 o'clock. Terms Cash and 5 per cent. Fees. Admission to View and Sale by ticket, 1/-.

Messrs. MALLEY and CHARLES, Solicitors, 32 Nassau street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, AT 1.30 O'CLOCK,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 30 WESTMORELAND STREET.
107 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.
CONVENIENT COTTAGE STYLE. CLEAR POSSESSION.

Contains 3 sitting and 4 bedrooms, servant's room, bath (h. and c.), w.c., china pantry, conservatory, off Diningroom, kitchen (e.r.), scullery. Large garden, fully stocked with apple and pear trees; large greenhouse, range, side entrance. House and garden held for 1940 years at £10 per annum, and plot at rear at £2 per annum. Photo. Messrs. MOLLOY, FAYLE AND CO., Solicitors, 16 Eustace street.

19, 21, 23, 25 LONDON BRIDGE ROAD, SANDYMOUNT. POSSESSION OF NOS. 21 AND 23.

Bright convenient Houses on tram line. Each contains 4 rooms, small return, and kitchen.

No. 19 is let at £56 10/- per annum, which includes increased rates, but not increase that may be allowed on the Rent. No. 21 and 23 are vacant, and clear possession will be handed purchaser. No. 25 is let at £56, which includes increased taxes, but not increased rent.

Will be sold in one lot, subject to £9 14/- per annum. Lease 55 years, or separately, subject to £3 10/- each. Key at 74 Tritonville road, adjoining.

Messrs. MOLLOY, FAYLE AND CO., Solicitors, 16 Eustace street.

41 HOLLYBROOK RD., CLONTARF (POSSESSION).

Excellent semi-detached residence, free of rent. Contains 3 sitting and 5 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), tiled kitchen, scullery (h. and c.), 2 w.c.'s, lavatory basin, good garden, fowlhouse, coal and bicycle house, side and rear entrance.

The house has bay windows, and is fitted with gas, electric light, and all modern conveniences.

Held for a term of 240 years, free of rent. Clear possession to purchaser. Seen 11 to 2 daily or by appointment. Photo.

R. W. MacNEICE, Solicitor, 12 Westmoreland street.

No. 59 NORTHUMBERLAND RD. (POSSESSION).

A handsome and attractive well-built modern semi-detached house, in good order. Containing large hall, drawingroom (with bay window), diningroom, study, 5 family bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water supply, w.c., breakfastroom, large servant's room, tiled kitchen, pantries, etc., large garden, w.c., coalhouse, etc. Electric light throughout.

Held for 150 years from 29th March, 1884, subject to a rent of £7 14/6. Immediate possession to purchaser. Seen on our order. Photo.

PETER M. SEALES, Solicitor, 11 College Green.

12 BREFFNI TCE., SANDYCOVE (POSSESSION)
NICELY SITUATED ON TRAM LINE.

Contains 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c), w.c., 2 servants' rooms, kitchen, pantries, coal-house, garden, etc. Held for 140 years from 1876, subject to £6 5/- per annum. Key adjoining. Photo.

Messrs. P. J. O'FLAHERTY and SON, Solicitors, 19 Eustace street, Dublin, and Enniscorthy.

7 ORCHARD ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.
SEMI-DETACHED. NON-BASEMENT. POSSESSION.

Contains sittingroom, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, wash up sink, pantry, garden, coalhouse, and w.c. Held for 580 years from 1902, subject to £5 10/- per annum. Immediate possession to purchaser. Key at No. 4. Messrs. JAMES O'CONNOR AND CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

25 CUFFE STREET.
BUSINESS PREMISES. CLEAR POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

These premises are situated practically at the corner of Harcourt street, and have been up to recently used for the wholesale Drug Trade. Contains basement, 3 floors, attic, return, drawingroom, and 4 bedrooms over, w.c., etc. The front has been recently reconstructed, and the premises are in substantial repair. Will be sold subject to £15 per annum. Lease 100 years.

1A & 1B HARCOURT STREET.

Business premises at the corner of Cuffe street, recently renovated, comprising 2 shops with 6 rooms over, cellar and w.c. The shops in Harcourt street produce £110 per annum, and the upper part £68 18/-. Will be sold subject to £35 per annum. Lease 100 years.

Messrs. JAMES O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

ROSLYN, 44 ASHDALE ROAD, TERENURE.

Contains diningroom, conservatory off drawingroom, with tiled hearths, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, bath (h. and c.), hot linen press, w.c., tiled kitchen, scullery, pantries, nice garden stocked with fruit trees, side entrance. The entire premises are in excellent order, and the rooms are fitted with fixed grates. The house is occupied by the owner, who is going abroad. ANY POSSESSION WILL BE HANDED TO PURCHASER EARLY IN 1921.

Photo. Messrs. MILEY and MILEY, Solicitors, 12 South Frederick street.

23, 24 LOWER BRIDGE STREET (POSSESSION).

EXTENSIVE PREMISES, SUITABLE FOR FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE. Area about 6,000 square feet. Fitted with electric light; front and rear entrance.

Head rent, £60. Lease 80 years. Seen on our order

R. W. MacNEICE, Solicitor, 12 Westmoreland street.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3RD.
ESTATE OF JOHN PURCELL, DECD.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, CITY & COUNTY OF DUBLIN (IN 7 LOTS).

LOT 1—22 AND 23 TALBOT STREET

EXTENSIVE CITY BUSINESS PREMISES, held for 100 years from 1855, subject to adjusted rents amounting to £82 2/-, and sub-leased for 46 years from 1st December, 1912, at £175 per annum, and lastly, to Dorothea Barclay, Erne, Enniskillen, is bound to keep in repair.

LOT 2—103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, AND 109 TALBOT ST.

A range of prominent business premises. Held for 899 years from 1861, subject to £36 per annum, adjusted to £45 16/10, and to £50 10/- per annum from 1941 to 2255. Nos. 104 and 105 and upper part of 106 for 21 years from 1909 at £210 per annum, less £2 5/- per annum for poor rate and standard rate on No. 104. The ground floor of No. 106 is let for 21 years from 1920 at £195 per annum and taxes, tenant doing repairs.

Nos. 107, 108 & 109 TALBOT STREET.

Let for 500 years from 1904 at £310 and taxes; a voluntary of £2 10/- quarterly has been made to tenant. Lease provides that on payment of £1,000 before 16th July, 1924, rent shall be reduced to £200 per annum.

LOT 3—LEESON PARK HOUSE, LEESON PARK.

One of the most desirable and imposing residences in the suburbs of Dublin. Held as to portion under Fee Farm Grant, another portion for 1,000 years from 1813 at rear for 200 years from 1868. Will be sold subject to rents amounting to £15 0s. 6d. per annum.

The premises are sub-let by agreement for 14 years from 1st November, 1911, at £275 per annum, including all rates and taxes. Chance of surrender end of the 5th, and every subsequent two years. Only seen by appointment.

LOT 4—£14 PER ANNUM

PAYABLE OUT of Large Yard in Marlborough Green, rear of Talbot street, now known as 5 and 5a Marlborough place.

Held in Fee Simple, and let at £14 per annum for a term of 750 years from 1891.

LOT 5—52, 53, AND 54 GRAFTON ST., 56 SOUTH KING ST., 49 SOUTH KING ST. AND PLOT OF GROUND TANGIERS LANE, REAR OF SOUTH KING ST.

Portions of 52, 53, and 54 Grafton street, and 56 South King street, held for 9,000 years from 1866 at the adjusted rent of £108. The residue of 52, 53, and 54 Grafton street and 56 South King street for 9,000 years from 1905 subject to £90 per annum.

49 SOUTH KING STREET, held for 93 years from 1860 subject to £90. The plot of ground in Tangiers lane is held for 47 years from 1905 at £25 8/6.

The premises in this Lot is sub-leased as follows:—

52 GRAFTON STREET—Shop and cellar for 35 years from 1906 at £150 per annum.

53 GRAFTON STREET—Shop and cellar for 21 years from 1920 at £160 per annum.

54 GRAFTON STREET—Consists of upper part, for a term of 35 years from 1905 at £80 per annum.

56 SOUTH KING STREET—Shop and cellar for 21 years from January, 1920, at £100 per annum, landlord paying rates.

49 SOUTH KING STREET—For 22 years from 1870 at £100. Plot of ground, Tangiers lane, for 82 years from 1870 at £72.

The total rents receivable in this lot are £662 per annum, and the total head rents payable £293 8/6. Total profit rent, less rates on 56 South King street, £366 11/6.

LOT 6—No. 48 HENRY STREET, VALUABLE NEWLY ERECTED BUSINESS PREMISES.

Held under Fee Farm Grant, subject to £63 per annum, and also subject to an annuity of £80 per annum during the life of a lady now aged about 95 years.

The premises are sub-leased for 99 years from 1907 at £325 per annum, now fined down and reduced to £225, tenant paying taxes.

LOT 7—GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 38 DAME ST.

But not including hall passage and stairs leading to upper floors.

The portion of the premises for sale are held for 42 years from 1909 at rents amounting to £193 per annum, landlord paying taxes, and are sub-let as follows:—Front office, ground floor, and apartments at rear and in the basement for 21 years from 1910 at £300 per annum.

Large office at rear and office adjoining for 16 years from 1915 at £50 per annum.

Messrs. W. J. SHANNON and CO., Solicitors, 19 Upper Ormond quay.

MICHAEL S. BERGIN, Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, 56 Rutland square, or

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF VERY OLD-ESTABLISHED PREMISES, "GAVAN'S," 66 SUMMER HILL AND No. 1 UPPER BUCKINGHAM STREET,

WITH SEVEN-DAY (ORDINARY) LICENCE ATTACHED.

HELD FOR ABOUT 703 YEARS AT £50 18s. 0d. PER ANNUM (ADJUSTED);

ALSO THE ADJOINING PREMISES 67 SUMMER HILL,

HELD FOR ABOUT 862 YEARS AT A GROUND RENT OF £13 5s. 0d. PER ANNUM (ADJUSTED),

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY,

ON FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK

(Per Instructions of Mr. MICHAEL GAVAN, who is retiring from business.)

The above Valuable Property, which has been in Vendor's family for upwards of 85 years, is well and favourably known, and occupies a position on a fine open eminence, giving its structure a marked prominence. The spacious and comfortable Residence has a bright and healthy aspect.

The business portion is very compact, nicely fitted, and can be worked with a minimum of expense. Amongst the other advantages may be named: Modern lavatory accommodation on bar level, spacious and dry cellarage, with convenient external and internal access. The Dwelling is approached by hall in Buckingham street, and consists of diningroom and drawingroom, 5 bedrooms, w.c., etc. There is an electric installation throughout the premises.

No. 67 SUMMER HILL, a really good sound House, is not internally connected with the Business Premises, but the basement and ground floor are in the occupation of Vendor, and used as stores. The other two storeys are let, and produce about £45 per year.

A survey of the surrounding district will give a clear idea of the business resources of this establishment, which in the centre of a vast residential district, whilst the particulars of the substantial liquor trading will be convincing proof of its great value, which is enhanced by the character of a select trading history extending over many years.

Particulars and Cards to View from THE AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. RYAN and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, 35 Stephen's Green, North, Dublin.

ANDREW J. KEOGH, AUCTIONEER,
10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

KINGSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
No. 4 TIVOLI TERRACE, NORTH (WITH CLEAR POSSESSION), TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 46 UPPER GEORGE'S STREET, KINGSTOWN, ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1920,

AT THE HOUR OF 3.30 P.M.,

THIS DESIRABLE NON-BASEMENT DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE.

Recently decorated and fitted with modern tiled grates to the principal rooms. The accommodation comprises drawingroom, diningroom, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry; large garden, with poultry house and run. Held for a term from Lords Longford and De Vesci for a term of about 76 years unexpired, subject to £9 per annum fixed income tax and half Dublin Rates. Poor Law Valuation £16.

ON VIEW ANY DAY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) FROM 12 TO 6 O'CLOCK. Further particulars from Messrs. CHARLES J. REDDY and SON, Solicitors, 39 Westland row, Dublin; or

JOHN THORNTON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, ETC.,
46 UPPER GEORGE'S STREET, KINGSTOWN.—PHONE 79

THE DUBLIN Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Irish Times." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning. Price Twopence.

THE DUBLIN Week-end Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning. Price Twopence.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

TUESDAY NEXT, 30TH NOVEMBER.
FOXROCK,—CRAIGHOLM, BRIGHTON ROAD.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, WITHOUT BASEMENT. Early English design. Red-tiled roof, stabling, lovely orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, conservatory. Standing on about 1¼ acres of ground, planted with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. Held for 900 years from 1902, subject to £15 per annum. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Designed for comfortable occupation. Enclosed yard, with bicycle house and w.c.; also lofty coach-house and stabling, suitable for motor garage. SEEN BY ORDER FROM AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. HAMILTON and CRAIG, Solicitors having Carriage, 30 South Frederick street.

No. 64 CHAWORTH PLACE, S. CIRCULAR RD.

A WELL-BUILT, DOUBLE-FRONTED, TWO-STOREYED PRIVATE DWELLINGHOUSE. Held for 900 years from 1879. Sold subject to £4 per annum. Frontage 31 feet, depth on the east side 110 feet, and on the west side 122 feet; with rear entrance; containing nine apartments, kitchen, bathroom (with hot and cold water), w.c., also outside w.c., and offices. Let for one year from 1st June, 1919, at £58, which, with increased taxes, makes £64 19s. 0d. per annum, payable monthly.

ERNEST MERRICK, Esq., LL.D., Solicitor, 42 Fleet street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—GEORGE TEDCASTLE, DECEASED.
ALDERLEY, SUNNING HILL, DUNLUCE, GLENAGEARY.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE, CHOICELY-SITUATED RESIDENCES,

STANDING UPON FOUR ACRES OF GROUND. HELD DIRECT FROM LORDS LONGFORD AND DE VESCI FOR 99 YEARS FROM 1st MAY, 1857, SUBJECT TO £39 PER ANNUM (ADJUSTED).

TO BE SOLD IN THREE LOTS, as follows:

LOT 1.—ALDERLEY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GEORGE TEDCASTLE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER, with office, garden, pleasure grounds, and Field comprising about four acres, having a frontage to Glenageary road of about 160 feet, and a frontage to Adelaide road of about 320 feet, occupying an elevated and healthful position, within three minutes' walk of Glenageary Railway Station. A choice Villa Residence, standing detached, containing porch entrance opening to conservatory, inner hall with 4 reception rooms opening off, fully fitted bathroom with hot and cold water and lavatory basin, w.c., 5 family bedrooms, dressing room, large and lofty bathroom (hot and cold water, servant's room, and kitchen, with usual offices, stabling in enclosed yard, outside w.c. All in perfect order and fit for immediate occupation. Fruit and vegetable gardens, pleasure grounds, tennis court, well-enclosed field. The entire forms one of the most perfect Villa Residences of the district. Will be sold subject to £38 per annum.

CAN ONLY BE SEEN DAILY, FROM 2 TO 5 P.M., BY ORDERS FROM AUCTIONEERS.

LOTS 2 AND 3.—SUNNING HILL AND DUNLUCE, ADJOINING ALDERLEY.

SUPERIOR SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES, with coach-houses and stabling, large gardens. They each contain three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, lavatory basin, hot and cold water, large and lofty basement kitchen, servant's room, scullery, pantries, w.c., &c. Will be sold Free of Rent (indemnified). SUNNING HILL is let to a yearly tenant at £70 per annum, tenant paying taxes. DUNLUCE is let to a yearly tenant at £82 10s. per annum, free of taxes. These rents have not been increased under the Restriction of Rents Act.

Messrs. A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors having Carriage, 24 Dame street.

"BELFORT HOUSE," DUNDRUM (CLEAR POSSESSION).

DETACHED, MODERN DWELLINGHOUSE, two gate entrances, non-basement, porch entrance, with granite pillars. House contains:—Tiled hall, three reception rooms, two with folding doors, marble mantels, tiled grates, bay windows, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressingrooms, bathroom, porcelain bath, separate w.c.; flagged kitchen, close range, copper boiler, gas stove; scullery, with hot and cold water, pantry off, with large meat safe let into wall; pantry, with hot and cold wash up; small conservatory; gas throughout. OUTSIDE—Two loose boxes, harness room, garage, with loft over; outside w.c.; exceptionally large garden, with fruit trees. House in excellent decorative repair. Held for 91 years unexpired, subject to £13 5/- per annum till 1958, and to £20 per annum after 1958.

Messrs. DARLEY, ORPEN, and SYNNOTT, Solicitors, 30 Kildare street.

No. 12 WINDSOR ROAD (OFF PALMERSTON ROAD), RATHMINES.

A MODERN, COMPACT, SEMI-DETACHED, TWO-STOREYED RESIDENCE, with side entrance, gardens front and rear; held for 900 years, subject to £4 5/- per annum. At present unoccupied. Immediate possession to purchaser, containing seven apartments, bathroom, with hot and cold water; large garden at rear, stocked with fruit trees; gas and water throughout; first-class position. Key next door.

HASTINGS DARE DRAPER, Solicitor, 5 St. Andrew street, City.

No. 6 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, S.C. ROAD.

MODERN SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, WITH POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Two reception rooms, with modern grates, 3 bedrooms, dressingroom, bathroom (hot and cold), tiled kitchen, close range, gas cooker, servant's room; small garden front and rear, outside w.c.; gas throughout, rear entrance.

HAYES and SONS, Solicitors, Nassau street.

No. 6 KENILWORTH ROAD, RATHGAR.

POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. WELL-BUILT, ATTRACTIVELY-SITUATED HOUSE, containing 2 large reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, servant's room, bathroom (h. and c., with wash-hand basin), kitchen, &c.; good garden. Held for 900 years from 1869, subject to £5 6s. 9d. per annum.

D. B. GILMORE, Solicitor, 39 Dawson street.

J. H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1920.
PALLASTOWN,
MITCHELSTOWN EAST AND BALLINRICHARD.
RESIDENTIAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
CONTAINING ABOUT 310 ACRES, TO BE SOLD IN TWO LOTS.

ROBERT ACTON

HAS BEEN FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE LIEUT. R. H. W. HEARD, M.C., IRISH GUARDS,

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE AUCTION MART, KINSALE,
ON ABOVE DATE, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

LOT 1.—THE LANDS OF PALLASTOWN AND EAST MITCHELSTOWN, containing 250 acres 2 roods 1 perch, of which 205 are of prime arable land, and 45 acres of wood land—including about 25 acres of mixed Larch, Scotch Oak, Ash, Elm, and Beech.

LOT 2.—THE LANDS OF BALLINRICHARD, containing 59 acres 3 roods and 8 perches, are laid out in permanent pasture. This lot is quite convenient to Pallastown.

PALLASTOWN FARM, held for ever, free of rent, has always been noted for its wonderful fattening and cropping powers; it is laid out in large well-fenced fields (with iron gates and stone piers), which are most easy of access from public and farm roads. With the exception of about 40 acres tillage and stubble, 10 acres new meadow, the place, after years of up-to-date cultivation, has been laid out to permanent pasture; all farm work will be carried on as usual until purchaser goes into possession. Ballinarichard, which is of prime quality, laid out in square, well-fenced fields, adjoins the public road, is also held free of rent for ever. The whole Property is well sheltered and abundantly supplied with water.

The Buildings on Lot 1 include fine old commodious Residence, facing a nicely timbered lawn; excellent Steward's House, four Workmen's Houses, and Gate Lodge. The Out-offices, which are constructed most conveniently in two yards, comprise new iron and timber sheds, to hold 150 tons of hay and straw, stalls for 36 cows, box stalls and stands for six horses, fattening stalls, several houses for young stock and bulls; granaries, potato houses, corn lofts, yard and shed rooms, dairy, poultry houses, root and wood sheds, coach house, harness room, weigh-bridge weight-house, etc., etc.; large vineries, tomato house, forcing frame, in large walled-in fruit and vegetable garden. There is a substantial two-storey Dwelling-house and Out-offices on Lot 2.

Pallastown is most centrally situated, convenient to Kinsale, Belgooly, Jagoe's Mills, Brown's Mills and Farrangalway Station, adjoins main steam-rolled road to Cork, is bounded for the most part by road and river, and is most compact. The Residence is approached from Kinsale and Belgooly side by a splendid avenue running through acres of fine old lime trees, and a demesne wall surrounds most of the property. All the buildings (with the exception of Ballastown House, which requires some outlay) are in absolutely first-class order, enormous sums having been spent during the past few years in modernising and putting the various ranges of farm buildings into thorough repair; all the roofs are covered with best Ton slate.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention of capitalists requiring a splendid property equipped in every way for the carrying out of remunerative farming to this important Sale, being one of the finest properties put on the market in the South for many years. The place can be inspected at any time previous to date of Sale upon application to Mr. George Frazer, Steward, who will show intending purchasers over the property.

PLEASE NOTE—Day, Hour, and Place of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT KINSALE AUCTION MART.

Further particulars from

ARTHUR JULIAN, Esq., Solicitor, South Mall, Cork, having Carriage of Sale; or

ROBERT ACTON,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, KINSALE.

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, ORIENTAL AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC., ETC.

Comprising—Handsome Enclosed French China Cabinet, ormolu mounted, with hand-painted panels; Inlaid Rosewood China Cabinet; fine quality Turkey Carpets, 15 × 12, practically new; Fancy Turkey Carpet, 29 × 15; Persian Rug, 10" × 4'; in perfect order; Chippendale China Cabinet, two 6ft. Mahogany Fully-enclosed Sideboards, with carved mirror backs; 6ft. Pedestal Glass-back Sideboard, Antique Bureau and Bookcase, diamond doors; 2 Antique Mahogany Chests Drawers, Pair of Antique Gilt Cornice Mirrors, 6ft. Carved Mahogany Wardrobe, 6ft. ditto, with mirror door; 12 Mahogany Panel-back Chairs, in Morocco leather; 12 Mahogany Hair-cloth Chairs, 6 Heavy Panel-back Chairs, in American leather; 8 Oak Dining-room Chairs, in crimson; 9-Piece Oak Diningroom Suite, in Morocco leather; Chesterfield Settee and 2 Arm Chairs, in moquette; 6 Oak Chairs and 2 Carving Chairs, in rexine; 10ft. Mahogany Dining Table; Inlaid Centre Table; several Gilt Fenderings and Coloured Engravings; China and Cut Glass, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Linoleums, etc.; 6 Diningroom Suites, in American leather and velvet; 7-Piece Oak Panel-back Suite, in pegamoid; 5 5ft. Walnut Sideboards 4ft., Mahogany Bookcase, 6ft. Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard; 3-Seater Motor Car, in perfect, running order; Motor Cycles, Rudge-Whitworth, Lewis, etc.; Couches, Easy Chairs, and several Lots of 6 Diningroom Chairs, in hair-cloth and American leather; Garden Seats; Oval Mahogany and Inlaid Centre Tables, Pianos, by Collard and Collard and Pirotti; Grand Piano, by Erard; Oak and Mahogany Hall Stands and Chairs; Oak Roll-top Desks and Bookcases; Stained Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Mahogany Dressing Tables and Toilet Glasses; Kitchen Dressers, Chairs, Tables, and Mangles; Black and Brass, Oak and Mahogany Double Beds, Wire and Hair Mattresses, etc., etc.

SALE STARTS ONE O'CLOCK. MOTOR CAR, 3 O'CLOCK. CARPETS, 3 O'CLOCK.

LAWLOR, BRISCOE, & CO., LTD., AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTANT FURNITURE AUCTION TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 1.30 P.M., IN OUR SALEROOMS, 34-35 LOWER ORMOND QUAY.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
CARPETS, PIANOS, &C.

Comprising:—Seven-piece Inlaid Mahogany Drawingroom Suite, in Silk Tapestry; two do., in Moquette; Three-piece Chesterfield Suite, in Moquette; Mahogany China Cabinets; Diningroom Suite, in Leather; Chesterfield Settees, in Leather and Tapestry; 8ft. Mahogany Queen Anne Sideboard; two 7ft. Mahogany Sideboards, Mahogany and Gilt Overmantels, Inlaid Bookcase and Secretaire combined, Mahogany and Oak Telescope Dining Tables, several Sets of Diningroom Chairs, Dumb Waiters. THE BEDROOM FURNITURE comprises: 9ft. Rigs Oak Wardrobe, 4-doors; 5ft. Cheval Dressing Chest, Tallboy, Top Washstand, Full-sized Chest Drawers, Oak Centre Table, handsome Canopy Bed, Cheval Mirrors, ALL 3/3 SUITE; 4ft. 6in. Oak Wardrobe, 6ft. Mahogany Bookcase, Inlaid Sideboard Suite, Satin Walnut and Oak Bedroom Suites, Mahogany Cheval Mirror, Brass Curbs, two Singer Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Pictures; ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF COMBINATION AND SPRING MATTRESS BEDS, FIBRE MATTRESSES, GREY BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOWS, PILLOW COVERS, TOWELS, &c.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW FROM TEN O'CLOCK. 'PHONE 155.

LAWLOR, BRISCOE, & CO., LTD., AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

SALE THIS DAY (IN CONTINUATION), AT 11.30 O'CLOCK, AT RICHMOND WORKS, NORTH RICHMOND STREET.

By instructions of the late Mr. James Kiernan, THE REMAINDER OF THE PLANT AND STOCK, including:—Brand-new 15 h.p. Motor Mortar Mill, Circular Saws, Mahogany and various Timber, New and Second-hand Doors, Frames, Sashes, some new Birkin and Stable, Horse and Cart, 50 various Ladders, about 2,000 Put Logs and Planks, Scandal Poles, Galvanised Tanks, Firedog Grates, etc. Winches, Short Girders, Metal Frame Shed, open sides, 25ft. x 15ft. 11in.; 2-Ton Pooley Weighbridge, Hand Carts, Heap Manure, three various Office Safes, Office Furniture, Scrap Copper, Metal and Lead, 12h Archery Cabinet. Transfer Cheque taken.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, Auctioneers and Valuers, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

CO. FERMANAGH.

WE have for SALE by PRIVATE TREATY, in including 40 h.p. Suction Gas Engine, two Saw Benches, Hand Saw, Corbett Grinding Mill, Dynamo and Electric Light Fittings, seven Stock Scotch Mill with eight pairs of set patent rollers; also splendid new Two-storey Slated Dwellinghouse, with extensive range of Out-offices for storage purposes, together with 49 Acres of the very best of rich Grazing Land. Also Four good Tenement Houses, let at rentals producing £41 per year. The yearly instalment in Land Commission for all the above property is £34 11/5. Saw Mill Plan Mill, and all Fittings can be sold separately, as is convenient to purchaser.

For further particulars apply to

PARKER & MONTGOMERY, AUCTIONEERS, DRUMNAKEELY, NEAR PORTADOWN.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUATORS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

110 GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED OVER NINETY YEARS.

'PHONE—DUBLIN 65.

HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION.

IN CHOICE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

LEESON PARK VICINITY—£1,400—Desirable Non-basement House, subject to £10 per annum. Lease 500 years, with immediate possession.

SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD—£750, subject to £4. Lease 146 years to run.

KINGSTOWN—Price £1,500. Free of Rent for 40 years, and a charge of £4 10s. for a balance of 37 years.

DUNDRUM—2¾ ACRES—Detached Residence, subject to £125 per annum. Lease 120 years. On inclosure.

SYDNEY PARADE—Price £3,500, subject to £4 12s. 9d. Lease 94 years unexpired. Seen only by appointment.

SANDYCOVE—£950—At present unoccupied; subject to £15 per annum. Lease 99 years from 1905.

GLENAGEARY—Detached, on about an Acre of garden and tennis ground, with greenhouse, bay windows to house; no basement; subject to £10 per annum. Price £5,000. Lease 150 years.

PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP—Nice House, in splendid order, on tram line; subject to £7 10s. Price £970. Pembroke lease. Seen by appointment through James H. North and Co.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,

110 GRAFTON STREET.

HIGH HOLLYWOOD

(4 miles from Belfast).

NEATLY DESIGNED

NEW VILLA FOR SALE.

Room for garage; front and rear gardens; lovely situation; close to golf links; free railway ticket for 10 years.

Apply to JOHN G. MORRISON, Estate Agent, 102 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers and Appraisers,

17 MERRION ROW AND 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

28 KENILWORTH SQUARE.

TUESDAY NEXT, 30th NOVEMBER, AUCTION SALE OF RESIDUE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AMERICAN ORGAN, etc., in clean, new condition, comprising:—Gothic Mahogany Organ, 12 stops; Ebonised Sideboard, Mahogany Wood Quadrant Drawingroom Cabinet, Two Lacquer Cabinets, Pr. Mirror Brackets, Gilt Mantel Mirrors, costly Anglo-Smyrna and Axminster Room and Stair Carpets, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, good Linoleums, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Couches, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Occasional Tables, Dresden Candelabra and Ornamental China, Dinner Service, Oak Diningroom Furniture, Mirror-back Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Telescope Dinner Table, Couch, 2 Easy and 6 Dining Chairs, Crimson Chenille Table Cover, Marble Clocks, Oak Hall Stand, Table and Chairs, Oak Writing Desk, Mahogany 2-door and Stained Bookcases, Books, 6 Oak Study Chairs, Antique Mahogany Tallinghall Table, Mahogany Chest Drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes and Presses, All-brass and Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, and Bedding; Curtains, Kitchen Dressers, Furniture and Utensils, Iron Garden Roller, Lawn Mowers and Tools; Bagatelle Board, Musical Box. SILVER includes Old English Kenmore Flagon, 1758; Tray, Coffee and Tea Pots, Inkstands, Hunting Flasks, Purses, Table Ware, Snuff Boxes, Forks and Spoons, etc.

On View This Morning, 10 till 1, and Mornings to pass Sale. Terms Cash. Auction Fees 5 per cent.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers and Appraisers,

17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

24 FITZWILLIAM PLACE.

Exceptionally Good and Commodious TOWN HOUSE,

In excellent Structural and Decorative Condition; ready for Immediate Occupation without any outlay. Held for a term of years, expiring March, 1991; subject to a Ground Rent of only £26 14/10 adjusted.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, WITH VACANT POSSESSION, by

JAMES ADAM AND SONS, at their Estate Saleroom, 17 MERRION ROW, on MONDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1920, At the hour of One o'clock.

The Leasehold of this particularly desirable and exceptionally commodious Residence. Main building is the usual four storeys high, over basement storey, double frontage, ground floor storey front of dressed granite, three upper storeys of brick, return building two storeys over basement storey. The double frontage affords an extra room on every floor.

ROOKE and ROOKE, 4 Kildare street, Solicitors for the Vendor; or to

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Home Property Estate Agents,

17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), AT 1 O'CLOCK.

11 SOUTH KING STREET.
PLANT AUCTION.

A Choice Selection of Plants, including:—FRUIT TREES, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, from PENNICK'S DELGANY NURSERIES; Apples, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries, Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Laurels, Limes, etc. FLOWERING SHRUBS. Goods expertly packed and forwarded. View till 12 o'clock.

Sale will include the whole contents of the Premises. All the buildings (with the exception of Ballastown House, which requires some outlay) are in absolutely first-class order, enormous sums having been spent during the past few years in modernising and putting the various ranges of farm buildings into thorough repair; all the roofs are covered with best Ton slate.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention of capitalists requiring a splendid property equipped in every way for the carrying out of remunerative farming to this important Sale, being one of the finest properties put on the market in the South for many years. The place can be inspected at any time previous to date of Sale upon application to Mr. George Frazer, Steward, who will show intending purchasers over the property.

PLEASE NOTE—Day, Hour, and Place of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT KINSALE AUCTION MART.

Further particulars from

ARTHUR JULIAN, Esq., Solicitor, South Mall, Cork, having Carriage of Sale; or

ROBERT ACTON,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, KINSALE.

ARTHUR JONES & SON,

Auctioneers, Valuers, House Agents, DUBLIN AND GREYSTONES.

650 STORE CATTLE,

At 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,

On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

Commencing at Twelve o'clock.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.

GRAZING LANDS TO LET BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Co. Meath	354	Acres.
Co. Meath	29	Acres.
Co. Meath	364	Acres.
Co. Meath	24	Acres.
Co. Meath	372	Acres.
Blanchardstown	13